



THE Chemist and Druggist; A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

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ALMANACK.

AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
16	Th	New Moon, 10.19 p.m.	1	S	Patent Medicine Duty due.
17	F	Duchess of Kent born, 1786.	2	S	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
18	S	Root of Marshmallow.	3	M	London burnt, 1666.
19	S	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	4	Tu	Royal British Bank stopped, 1856.
20	M	Sun sets, 7.10	5	W	Council Meeting, 11.
21	Tu	Pharmaceutical Examination, 11.	6	Th	Elder berries for elder Rob.
22	W	Root of Angelica.	7	F	Buckthorn berries.
23	Th	Wallace beheaded, 1305.	8	S	Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.
24	F	St. Bartholomew.	9	S	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
25	S	James Watt died, 1819.	10	M	Sun sets, 6.24.
26	S	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Prince	11	Tu	Sun rises 5.30.
27	M	Consort born, 1819.	12	W	Root of Taraxacum.
28	Tu	Sun rises, 5.8.	13	Th	C. J. Fox died, 1806.
29	W	Fruit of Buckthorn.	14	F	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
30	Th	Taxes to be paid to vote in Municipal El.	15	S	Election Claims and Objections.
31	F	Summer Session at Hospital ends.			

NOTICES.

The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a *bonâ fide* Chemist and Druggist. Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorised to receive accounts.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.

Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until the morning previous to publication.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JAMES FIRTH, AT

24, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

Subscribers receiving their copy in a **GREEN WRAPPER** will please to receive it as an intimation that their subscription has expired, and that no further numbers can be sent unless it be renewed.

The pressure on our space obliges us to publish a Supplement with the present number.

The only numbers of our Journal now on hand are Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 11. All the rest are out of print.

This issue will complete our First Volume, as originally proposed; in order, however, to commence our Second Volume with the beginning of next year, the four remaining numbers to be published this year will be included in the present Volume. Those Subscriptions which commenced with our first number expire this month, and can be renewed for any time, but we should prefer receiving same either to the end of the year, in which case the amount to be remitted will be 1s. 8d., or to the end of the Second Volume, viz., 6s. 8d.

As originally announced, it had been our intention to register Subscribers for a volume, but the demand for the Journal has increased so very much that we find ourselves sold out of nearly all the back numbers, especially the more recent. We therefore now propose to register Subscribers from the date of receiving their Subscriptions, and we hope this explanation will be satisfactory to those who have remitted their Subscriptions for the whole of First Volume.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions, if paid in Advance.)

Page—30s. Half Page—20s. Quarter Page—12s. 6d. Per Line—1s.

Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

DIVIDENDS.

Lowe, W. R., manufacturing chemist. Second 5d.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Archer, John, and Benjamin Savage Robins, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs, Aston-junta, Birmingham. Debts by Archer.

Brendon, William Edward, and Henry, druggists and grocers, Liskeard.

Dodds, George, and John Ness, drysalters, Edinburgh.

Hardy, James Kelita, and Edward Clarke Walker, annatto and blue manufacturers, London. Debts by Walker.

Lang, Gilbert, and Edward Sandeman, manufacturing chemists, Glasgow. Debts by Lang.

Owen, Richard, and Thomas Meadowcroft, chemists and druggists, Wolverhampton. Debts by Owen.

Reid, John, and Henry Arnott Watson, drysalters, Halifax. Debts by Watson.

Thatcher, Anthony, Alfred Alexander, James Battle Austin, and Henry Poole, bottle manufacturers, and bottle merchants, as regards Thatcher.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Goodrich, George, chemist, druggist, stationer, &c., Dursley.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

King, Daniel, manufacturing chemist, Cam-lachie, Glasgow.

OUR PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

As the present number of the "Chemist and Druggist" closes our first volume, we follow the example of many leading magazines, and give a short review of what we have done in the past, and of what we intend to do in the future.

We have endeavoured to make a perfect trade journal; and, judging from our advertisements and our subscribers, we must conclude that we have succeeded. We have adopted the very salutary principle in journalism of being governed by our correspondence, and, without pandering to any trade weaknesses, or putting forth any trade doctrines that are not approved by the best politico-economical authorities, we have neglected no suggestions, whether they involved an additional outlay, or whether they merely referred to matters of little moment. No letter that comes to us (and we receive hundreds every month) is passed by. If it is not suited for publication, its essence is extracted and kept for future use or guidance. A journal of this kind, if it is honestly, energetically, and carefully conducted, and supported in the same spirit, becomes a medium of communication for the important trade it represents, and the first means of setting in motion many reforms that are much needed. If its practical articles are of a solid and reliable character, written by the men who have best mastered their special subjects, they are more instructive to trade readers than ordinary oral lectures, because they can be referred to again and again. The original matter and the scientific papers in the "Chemist and Druggist," are the productions of the most able writers and manipulators of the day. Even our reviews of books are not manufactured in the literary slop-shop manner, but written by men who have studied in the same paths as the author. We appeal to a cultivated—a knowing audience, and we dare not edit our journal with a pair of scissors. Three-fourths of it are advertisements, but only advertisements bearing on the interests of the trade we represent. We refuse all others, and the result is that every page contains useful information for our readers. The "Athenæum," the leading weekly literary review, is conducted in a similar manner, and its announcements of forthcoming books are often more interesting than its analysis of works recently published. We belong to a numerous and rapidly growing class of journals, both in England and America, and we are determined that neither expense nor business energy shall be spared to render the "Chemist and Druggist" a model amongst its fellows.

QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

With this number the first part of this series of papers is concluded. Having described as briefly and as concisely as possible, the principal operations involved in quantitative analytical processes, it is the intention of Dr. Noad to proceed in the next number with a minute description of the most approved method of estimating bases and acids, and of determining the different constituents of such compounds as are most likely to prove of interest to the supporters of this journal. Part the second will commence with a tabular list of elementary substances, with their atomic weights, corrected according to the very latest authorities.

HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

This history will be continued in our September number, and concluded by the end of the year.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Mr. Lupton, M.R.V.C.S., &c., &c., will continue this useful and interesting series from time to time.

BOTANICAL CALENDAR.

At the conclusion of this calendar, a series of papers, by the same writer, will be commenced, "On the principal natural orders of medicinal plants."

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

These leaders will always be short, and to the point, and will only touch upon subjects connected with the trade we represent. They will generally present a digest or reflection of our correspondence; sometimes they will be compelled to analyse and differ from the views contained in this correspondence; but they will always be written with an honest desire to benefit the trade. They will watch over meddling legislative enactments, which have threatened to become somewhat numerous of late, and will always endeavour to advocate, suggest, or direct the course of any really necessary *practical* reform.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our descriptive papers, on objects familiar or interesting to our readers, will still be the work of the same clear and intelligible writers: our Mirror of the Month, list of English and Foreign Patents, Price Currents, Statistics, Trade Reports, Gazette, &c., &c., will be compiled with the same care as before; and our extracts from English and Foreign Journals (to whose writers and editors we are indebted for many useful paragraphs) will be regulated by the information they appear to convey. Our space is too valuable to be filled up with mere printed matter, however cheaply obtained. We shall always be glad of suggestions, or criticisms, however sharply conveyed. As we have said before, we wish to be edited by our supporters in all cases where it is practicable, or where no sacrifice of principle is involved.

In looking over our abstract of the letters we have received during the last half-year, we find the following topics most predominant:—Division of trade, uniform prices, early and Sunday closing (the "fourteen hours' movement," as it has been called), payment for small enclosures to wholesale houses, abuse of the Pharmaceutical Society, Government contracts for medicines, and proposals to fix a double charge upon drugs sold after nine o'clock at night, and on Sundays.

We have dealt with the two first of these topics from a politico-economical point of view; and we have made suggestions for carrying out a plan of early and Sunday closing by district organization. With regard to the latter proposal, we are sorry to say that it has not been taken up with the energy and united action required to make it something more than a mere plan upon paper.

Much as we desire to receive letters and suggestions, we are not content with these alone, especially on a subject of such importance to a large and intelligent trade. Connected with this matter are the proposals to establish a broad, open benefit society, and a trade analyst, who, for a certain annual payment, shall analyse any supposed adulterated article for the information of any subscriber. (This proposal has been rather fully set forth by a correspondent at p. 74, in No. 4.) Whatever may be the virtues of the Pharmaceutical Society, it only *partially represents one-third* of the Chemist and Druggists' trade, and its constitution is not of a popular, unexclusive, homely character. Its memberships are based upon election and examination; its subscriptions are evidently too high, and its regulations too stringent to attract more than a small proportion of the trade; its "benevolent fund" is dispensed by its council under the bye-laws, and is surrounded by restrictions such as no effective charity can work under. Its charter compels it to refuse relief to any persons who are not members and associates of not less than four years standing in the books of the society.

It requires few letters or articles to prove that a corporation of this kind, whatever may be its educational value, is not adapted to satisfy the pressing wants of the trade *as they at present exist*.

We have come to the conclusion that nothing practical can be done to establish

a fair working benefit society, to carry out the early and Sunday closing arrangement, and to bring the minor questions of a trade analyst, advanced prices for late hours, &c., to an issue, without an organization which shall be apart from, and yet shall possess the confidence of the trade.

The following is the outline of the proposed Association :—

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The promoters of this association feeling impressed with the fact that so numerous and intelligent a body as the Chemists and Druggists of the United Kingdom have no organisation that fairly represents their interests as a trading community, propose that this Society be formed, having for its objects—

- 1st.—The establishment of a Mutual Benefit Fund for the assistance of Members in sickness, old age, and death ; formed upon such calculations by the most eminent actuaries, as shall combine economy of charges with absolute security.
- 2nd.—To carry out, by district meetings and a combined action, any improvement that may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the trade, such as early and Sunday closing of the hours of business, or any other arrangement that may at any time be of advantage.
- 3rd.—To watch the progress, support or oppose any legislative enactment that may affect the interests of the Chemists and Druggists as a trading community.
- 4th.—To enable Members of this Society to have an analysis made of any article at a nominal fixed rate of charges by an able trade analyst, or analysts, duly appointed.
- 5th.—To keep a registry of the transfer of businesses, of required partnerships, and situations for assistants, &c., and to be the general recipient and exponent of any trade requirement.

This is merely a preliminary statement, to invite suggestions and co-operation, but should the organisation be well supported, and thus grow stronger, it is obvious that other beneficial objects could well be added, such as the formation of a school and asylum for decayed members of the trade. In the furtherance of a Society like this, which will help to provide for old age, sickness, poverty, widows and orphans, and for the advancement of the moral, social, and material interests of the trade, the promoters feel they can with confidence appeal to the Chemists and Druggists of the entire kingdom for support. The subscription for membership will probably be limited to five shillings per annum ; and in the meantime they request the hearty co-operation of all classes in the trade by sending their names to the editor of the "Chemist and Druggist," who has kindly consented to receive the same. If sufficiently encouraged, the promoters will then be in a position to immediately publish the names of gentlemen influentially known and connected with the trade, who have consented to act as a general council and executive, together with full arrangements for the government of the Society.

The promoters are happy to say, that upon the condition of the scheme being earnestly and promptly taken up, one well-known firm has already promised a donation of a Hundred Pounds.

This project of a general trade union is simple enough, and it can be used for any business purposes when it is once planted. The first element in its success will be a cordial co-operation amongst masters and assistants, and a liberal confidence in those who for plain, business-like, trade-benefit purposes, are willing to take the preliminary trouble and expense of the work.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

PART I. INORGANIC—*Continued.*

Objects are supported before the blow-pipe either on charcoal or on platinum. When the subject of experiment has to be heated with free access of air, in order to see whether any volatile matters are given off, the operation is conducted in a glass tube open at both ends. The best charcoal for blow-pipe operations is made from the wood of pine, willow, or alder; it should be well burnt and free from bark. *Griffin* recommends that a supply of *capsules* of charcoal should be kept ready for use. He directs them to be made thus:—Take sticks an inch in diameter, or, if the charcoal be in thick masses, cut it into sticks an inch square with a fine saw; next cut three sticks crosswise into flat pieces one-third of an inch thick, and make in each plate a cavity one-tenth of an inch deep and one-fourth of an inch wide, to serve as a species of capsule to hold the substance to be heated. These capsules are held in the flame by a narrow and thin strip of tin-plate. As there is some difficulty in procuring unexceptionable charcoal for blow-pipe experiments, Mr. Griffin recommends the following simple method of preparing supports for fusions as well as for operations of reduction:—Into a small box-wood mould there is first pressed a plastic mass made of fine pipe-clay and charcoal powder mixed in equal parts by weight, with as much water slightly thickened with rice paste as is sufficient to form a stiff plastic mass. This forms a conical cup or crucible. On this is firmly pressed, by means of a suitable box-wood pestle, a round ball of either of the combustible compositions described below: the whole forms a small cylinder half an inch high, and half an inch in diameter at the top, and about two-fifths of an inch at the bottom; it weighs about 16 grains, consisting of 10 grains of clay and 6 grains of combustible matter. The little cylinder is easily removed from the mould by means of the pestle, which as well as the inside of the mould itself should be oiled. The combustible portion of the support for *fusions* is made of charcoal in fine powder, 12 parts; rice-flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ part; water (about) 8 parts. The rice is boiled with water to form a paste, with which the charcoal is afterwards mixed into a mass of the consistence of dough. The upper part of the support for *reductions* is made of charcoal in fine powder, 9 parts; carbonate of soda crystallized, 2 parts; borax crystallized, 1 part; rice flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ part; water (about) 8 parts. The water is boiled, the soda and borax dissolved in it, and the rice is then added to form a paste, with which the charcoal is finely incorporated, and the whole well kneaded into a stiff mass. In using the support for fusions it is heated before the blow-pipe till it is red hot, and on removing it from the flame it continues to glow like a pastile, and would consume entirely away down to the clay mixture; a quantity of microcosmic salt is now added, which immediately melts into a small cavity bored in the centre of the support, forming a bead which is heated in the blow-pipe flame till it becomes transparent and colourless. It is now removed from the flame and placed in a Berlin capsule, the subject of experiment is added, and as in consequence of the glowing state of the support the flux remains in a pasty condition, the added substance is immediately absorbed. It is again fused before the blow-pipe, and on removing it the pastile burns gradually away, leaving the bead on the clay support, where it may be conveniently examined. In using the support for reductions, it is first heated before the blow-pipe; as the charcoal consumes the fluxes fuse and become concentrated on the surface, and on heating a reducible metallic compound upon it, it becomes immediately exposed to a powerful reducing action. These forms of support have certainly the merit of great portability, and are, therefore, well adapted for the use of the travelling mineralogist. The whole of the apparatus may be obtained from Mr. Griffin, of Bunhill Row, for a few shillings. The inventor chooses rice as being a strong, cheap, and convenient agglutinant, melting and binding the charcoal powder well together, and yielding itself by its decomposition a charcoal of difficult incineration. The supports are held before the blow-pipe on a ring of iron wire thrust through the cork. When charcoal is employed, for nearly all ordinary operations, the cavities may be bored in it by means of a simple conical tube of tin-plate, the edges of which are sharpened by a file, the diameter of the small end may be one-fourth of an inch, that of the large one and one-half. A very ingenious charcoal furnace for quantitative blow-pipe operations will be found described, though not so clearly as could be desired, in the valuable manual of Plattner.

Charcoal is employed as a support when the subject of experiment has to be reduced; but when the object is to ascertain what coloured bead it produces when fused with borax or microcosmic salt, a platinum wire curved at one end may be advantageously employed: it should

be about two inches long, and it may be fixed in a hilt, the handle of which is hollow, serving as a reservoir for extra wires. In using these wires the hook is moistened in the mouth, and then dipped into the pounded fused borax, which is melted in the flame into a clear bead; when cool, it is again moistened, a minute quantity of the substance to be examined caused to adhere to it, and both fused together.

It is frequently required to heat the substance with nitre or bisulphate of potash: this is done in the small platinum spoon, fig. 37, of which it is convenient to have two sizes, one about nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter for melting substances with bisulphate of potassa, and the other about three-eighths of an inch in diameter for fusing substances with nitre. Stains on these spoons are best removed by rubbing them with charcoal powder. In order to try the fusibility of a specimen, it is held in the flame by means of a platinum forceps, fig. 38.



Fig. 37.

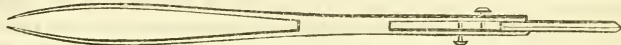


Fig. 38.

The following simple method of preparing small thin clay basins for roasting ores, and for the reduction of the lead and tin oxides contained in calcined and uncalcined minerals, &c., is given by Plattner. A fine proof clay is kneaded into a stiff paste with water, and having rubbed the surface of the box-wood press (fig. 39) with oil, a slip of paper three inches in length and one-fourth of an inch in breadth, is placed on the middle of the concavity of the press, which is seven-eighths of an inch wide and five-sixteenths of an inch deep, and upon this a small clay ball about half an inch in diameter; the upper surface of the press is then stamped horizontally on the clay mass as far as required. This being done, the superfluous clay will have exuded, and the handle or upper part of the apparatus can be easily removed by careful turning; with a small knife the clay which is driven out may be cut away, and it can then be seen whether the basin is sufficiently thin and uniform; if so, the slip of paper is gently pulled and the dish extracted. After a few hours' drying the paper detaches itself from the little clay dish, which is then heated to redness in a platinum crucible. These basins should not exceed one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and the proper consistence of the clay is soon ascertained: if the edges of two of these little vessels be ground with a file, one may serve as a cover to the other.



Fig. 39.



Fig. 40.

The steel mortar (fig. 40) is an apparatus of great use to the blow-pipe analyst. It consists of three separate parts: the lower portion is a shallow dish of steel, into which a massive hollow hemispherical cylinder, also of steel, is accurately fitted by grinding; the upper portion is a solid cylinder of the same metal, which exactly fills up the hollow cylinder. When a mineral has to be crushed it is introduced into the bed of the mortar, the solid cylinder is then replaced and struck forcibly several times with a mallet, by which it is reduced to a coarse powder, and may afterwards be brought to an impalpable state by grinding in an agate mortar. (Fig. 41.)

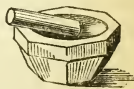


Fig. 41.

When a bead of gold or silver, or other noble metal, is obtained before the blow-pipe, the operation of *cupellation* is resorted to in order to ascertain whether the metal is really pure, or is contaminated with an inferior metal. The process consists in fusing the suspected alloy or charcoal with pure lead, and then heating the resulting bead in the oxidating flame upon a substance sufficiently porous to absorb the fused oxide produced by ignition. Griffin gives the following method of proceeding:—Take a small quantity of very finely powdered bone-ashes, mix it into a stiff paste with a few drops of water and a little carbonate of soda, and insert it into a small hole about one-fourth of an inch deep bored in a piece of charcoal; smooth the surface with the end of a pestle, and slowly dry the mass over a lamp; place the alloyed metal on this *cupel*, and heat for a considerable time in the oxidating flame. All the oxidable metals present thus become oxidized, and form fusible compounds which sink into the cupel, while the gold, silver, and other noble metals, remain in a brilliant globule on the surface. This method of assaying is so delicate, that it almost always produces a bead of silver when the common lead of commerce is submitted to trial.

BOTANICAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

ALTHEA OFFICINALIS—Common Marsh Mallow, or Wymate; is a member of the natural order *Malvaceæ*—The Mallow tribe. Its generic name is derived from *althea*, to heal; in allusion to its sedative virtues. It is an indigenous perennial, growing in salt marshes, especially near the sea, and on the banks of rivers, and blossoming during August and September; its flowers, which are rather large and rose-coloured, are arranged, three or four together, on axillary stalks. The leaves, which are hoary green, and peculiarly soft and downy, are odourless, and possess a mucilaginous taste. The whole plant abounds in mucilage, particularly the root, which is in the best condition for collection during the present month. That imported from France is white, has had its epidermis removed, possesses little or no odour, and a sweetish mucilaginous taste. Its principal constituents, according to Buchner, are a fatty oil, starch, glutinous matter, uncrystallizable sugar, althain, and mucilage. Its chief principle, *Althain*, is identical with Asparagine; it is crystallizable, odourless, and almost tasteless. On the Continent Marsh Mallow is a favourite demulcent, the pastilles and *piâtes de guimauve* are used as pectorals, and the powder of the root is employed in France to envelope pills. A simple decoction has been recommended as an injection, to be thrown into the vagina in cases of difficult labour. A demulcent syrup is prepared from it, which is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures. When boiled, the root has been employed as an emollient cataplasm. Marsh Mallow has been found particularly useful in diseases of the bladder, and Mallows generally have long been celebrated for assuaging wounds.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS—Common Chamomile; is an indigenous perennial, flowering from June to September, and growing in open gravelly pastures and commons. The Capitula, which are minutely termid flowers, are composed of a number of tubular yellow florets, arranged on a receptacle, and surrounded by a circle of ligulate florets. The double variety is produced at the expense of the tubular florets, which become converted into ligulate or white florets; and as the central yellow florets contain much more volatile oil than the white ones of the ray, the single flowers are the most active, and to be preferred. The generic name is derived from *anthea*, or *antheon*, a flower, as having a profusion of blossoms. It belongs to the natural order *Compositæ* or *Asteraceæ*—Composites; Chamomile is cultivated at Mitcham and in Derbyshire for the London market. Both leaves and flowers possess a strong, but not ungrateful aromatic odour, and a nauseous bitter taste; the fresh flowers, when rubbed, exhale a strong and peculiar fragrance. Two kinds are met with in the shops, the single and the double; the latter are generally preferred, because they look the nicest, and constitute the sort usually found in the shops. The single flowers, strictly speaking, should have but one row of ligulate flowers, but the greater part have more. A variety is cultivated at Mitcham called "the new sort," which yields by distillation a blue volatile oil. The Chamomile flowers of the German pharmacologists are the produce of *Matricaria Chamomilla*—the wild Chamomile, a plant belonging to the same order, and very closely allied to the common Chamomile. They yield by distillation a blue volatile oil. The principal constituents of the flowers are volatile oil, bitter extractive, tannin, resin, &c. The volatile oil is procured by distillation with water; that met with in the shops is frequently brought from abroad, and is the produce of *Matricaria Chamomilla*. Oil of Chamomile is stimulant and antispasmodic, and is frequently used in the preparation of tonic and cathartic pills, to communicate stimulant properties, and check griping. Chamomile flowers are sometimes adulterated with the capitula of *Matricaria Chamomilla* and *M. Parthenium*, Feverfew. In a paper by Professor Bentley, Pharm. Journ., vol. i. No. 9, 2nd Series, p. 447, the following mode of distinguishing the single flowers is given:—The capitula of "*Anthemis Nobilis*" may be at once distinguished from those of *Matricaria Chamomilla* and *M. Parthenium* by their peculiar and pleasantly aromatic odour, and their scaly receptacle; from those of *M. Chamomilla* they are further distinguished by the component bracts of the involucre being broadly and evidently membranous at their margins, and by their solid, narrower, and more pointed receptacle; and from those of *M. Parthenium* they are also further known by their conical receptacle." In the same article, page 449, Professor Bentley gives the following as a distinction of the double flowers:—"The different odours of *Anthemis Nobilis* and *Matricaria Parthenium*. The receptacle of *A. Nobilis* is conical, and more or less pointed at its apex; while that of *M. Parthenium* is nearly flat, or but slightly convex, and rounded above. The scales on the receptacle of *A. Nobilis* are more numerous, more closely compacted, and more membranous in their nature than those of *M. Parthenium*. Finally, double Chamomile flowers may be at once distinguished from double Feverfew flowers, when the florets have been removed, by the different appearances then presented by their respective centres,—thus, that of *A. Nobilis* is broadly conical, and densely scaly; that of the *M. Parthenium* almost flat, with fewer scales, and these less membranous in their nature. As *M. Chamomilla* is not commonly cultivated in this country, we are not likely to meet with the double flowers as an adulteration in double Chamomile flowers." Chamomile may be collected during this and next month, and should be dried in the shade. On the Continent the *A. Nobilis* is termed "the Roman Chamomile," to distinguish it from *M. Chamomilla*, which is there generally known as the Common Chamomile. They have been

found to be an exceedingly useful tonic and stomachic in dyspepsia, and have been employed as a remedy in intermittents, and in some instances have proved useful. In large doses they prove emetic; the volatile oil relieves flatulence, griping, and eructation. They have been used externally as a fomentation, and are affirmed by Dr. Schall, "not only to be an effectual remedy for nightmare, but the sole certain remedy for that complaint." Withering states that "Chamomile was formerly used as a cover for walks, odoriferous to the tread, which, when mowed and rolled, looked well for some time, but being subject to decay in large patches, has been abandoned as unsightly."

ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS—Garden Angelica; is an indigenous biennial, growing in watery places, but somewhat rare in this country. It is found in Norfolk and Suffolk, on the banks of the Thames, and in the northern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in moist situations and on the banks of ditches. It flowers from June to September, the blossoms being of a greenish-white colour. The root is large and fleshy, resinous, and pungently aromatic; its taste is bitterish-sweet at first, leaving a glowing sensation of heat in the mouth. In the dried state it is imported from Hamburg; formerly, none but Spanish Angelica was employed for medicinal purposes. The odour of the root is peculiar, but not very disagreeable. The fruit, improperly termed the seed, possesses a similar odour and taste to the root, but in a diminished degree. The principal constituents are a volatile oil, an acrid soft resin, bitter extractive, &c. Both the root and fruit are pungent aromatic stimulants and mild tonics, formerly held in repute, but thought but little of in modern practice; they are stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic, aromatic, useful in typhus fevers. The tender stems, and mid-ribs of the leaves are boiled in water to remove some of their bitterness and strong scent, and then boiled in syrup, to a candy height, and when dried constitute candied angelica, which, taken as a dessert, is a very agreeable stomachic: it is said to be cordial and aphrodisiac. For the purpose of candying it is cultivated in the neighbourhood of London, the tender stalks being cut for the operation about May; the root may be obtained for the same purpose during the month of August. The principal consumers of angelica are the rectifiers, in the preparation of gin and the liqueur termed "bitters." In Lapland it is said to be very highly esteemed, not only as a medicine, but as food. The inhabitants are stated to roast the stalks in hot ashes, and employ them as a remedy in coughs, hoarseness, and other pectoral disorders; they also boil the tender flowers in milk till it is of the consistence of an extract, and employ it to promote perspiration in catarrhal fevers, and to strengthen the stomach and bowels in diarrhoea. It belongs to the natural order *Umbellifera* or *Apiacea*—The Umbelliferous tribe.

BERBERIS VULGARIS—Common Barberry; is an indigenous perennial, belonging to the natural order *Berberidaceae*—The Barberry tribe. It is a bushy shrub, abundantly armed with spines, blossoming during the months of May and June, and bearing yellow flowers, sometimes streaked with orange, offensive to the smell when near, but pleasant at a distance. It is met with in woods, hedges, and on chalk hills. The fruit, termed berries, pimperidges, are prepared as a conserve, and form, with water, an agreeable refreshing beverage in fevers. The active principle is termed *Berberina*. It was found to exist also in Columba root, *Cocculus Palmatus*; natural order *Menispermaceae*—The Cocculus tribe, by Bödecker, and more recently by Mr. Perrins, in the Columba wood of Ceylon—*Menispermum Fenestratum*, which, according to Ainslie, is a large tree, very common in Ceylon; an infusion of it is employed by the Cingalese as a valuable tonic bitter. The alkali pervades the whole wood, and acts as a colouring matter to it. It was also met with, by Dr. Stenhouse, in the bark of the *Calocline Polycarpa*. Ph. Journ., vol. xii., p. 188; and Feb., 1857, p. 400. *Berberina* is destitute of odour, has a strong bitter taste, and a yellow colour. When heated to 212° it acquires a red colour, which changes to a yellow again on cooling; at a much higher temperature it is decomposed, evolving yellow vapours. It is considered to possess purgative properties. The berries are so very acid that it is said birds will not eat them; they are incisive, astringent, and hepatic. A refreshing drink, considered good in fevers, may be prepared by crushing them and digesting with water. They are stated to be used by the Egyptians in fluxes and malignant fevers, for abating heat and quenching thirst, raising the strength, and preventing putrefaction; they are also used in confectionery. The bark is considered useful in jaundice, as an aperitive; infused in white wine it is purgative. The root is very bitter; the leaves gratefully acid. The wood, bark, and root impart a yellow colour to wool, which is destructible by air and soap. The bark of the root is said to be employed in Poland to impart a most beautiful yellow colour to leather. It is said that it exerts a peculiar influence upon wheat growing within 300 or 400 yards of it, causing the ears not to fill.

BRYONIA DIOICA—Red-berried Bryony, Wild Vine, belonging to the natural order *Cucurbitaceae*,—The Gourd tribe; is an indigenous perennial, growing in hedges and thickets, and blossoming during the month of May. The flowers are yellowish white, with green streaks, and are dioecious, that is, the male and female flowers are borne by distinct plants. The stems are put forth annually, and climb by means of tendrils. The root is large, white, and branched, sold by the herbalists under the name of white bryony, and Mandrake root, and said to be fashioned into a rude representation of the human figure by the application of

moulds while still growing. It contains a peculiar bitter principle termed *Bryonin*. It is a violent emetic, and purgative, and highly poisonous, giving rise to symptoms much resembling those of cholera. It is stated to be frequently used by quack doctors in the country, and is employed as a topical application to bruises. In the form of a cold infusion it has been used externally in sciatic pains, and employed as a cataplasm; it is stated to be a powerful discutient, and to constitute the best drastic for horned cattle. The generic name is from *βρῦν*, to branch out, to bud; expressive of the vigorous and rapid growth of its annual stems.

DATURA STRAMONIUM—Common Thornapple, is a bushy, smooth, herbaceous annual, possessing a heavy, disagreeable odour, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is found in waste grounds, and on dunghills, and is supposed to have been originally introduced into this country from America. It blossoms during July and August; the flowers are axillary, funnel shaped, white, about three inches long, and sweet scented, especially at night. The fruit is capsular, about the size of a walnut, and covered with prickles, hence its common name "Thornapple." The seeds are black, and numerous. The herb should be collected when in flower and the leaves carefully dried. When dried, they lose their disagreeable odour, but retain their nauseous taste. The active principle is *Datura*, which crystallizes in brilliant colourless prisms, destitute of any odour. An empyreumatic oil is obtained by distillation. The effects of Stramonium are very similar to those of Belladonna. It is said to have been used with success in Neuralgia, tic dolereux, sciatica, rheumatism, &c., but it is chiefly employed in cases of mania, and epilepsy. In the form of smoke it has been recently employed to relieve spasmodic asthma, but with variable result. It has been used to dilate the pupil of the eye, and to diminish the sensibility of the retina to the influence of light, but Belladonna is generally preferred. It is said to have been successfully employed as an external anodyne and sedative application in burns, scalds, irritable ulcers, &c., but the application of the leaves to burns and scalds is attended with danger. In the fresh state the leaves are anodyne, and have been used as an application in headache, and gout. Stramonium is exceedingly poisonous, closely resembling Belladonna in its effects, and is counteracted by a similar mode of treatment to that employed in poisoning by Belladonna. It is less active on herbivorous animals than on man. For the purposes of smoking, Bigelow recommends the leaves to be used in preference to the root. Dr. Pereira states, that smoking stramonium requires very great caution. General Gent, who was instrumental in introducing the practice, fell a victim to it, and it is highly dangerous to aged persons, and such as are disposed to head affections. Dr. O'Shaunessy states that plants of this genus are employed by the Indian poisoners for the purpose of producing lethargy, without killing, in order to facilitate theft, and other criminal designs. It is a member of the natural order *Solanaceæ*—Night-shades.

HUMULUS LUPULUS—The common Hop. The culture of this well-known plant is supposed to have been introduced into this country from Flanders, in the reign of Henry VIII. Its generic term, *Humulus*, is said to be derived from *humilis*, humble; of humble growth, a trailing plant. Its root is perennial; its stems annual, long, weak, and climbing; winding to the right, and dying down to the root on the approach of frost. The flowers are dioecious, of a greenish-yellow colour, blossom during the months of June and July, and possess a sedative odour. Some doubts exist as to whether this plant can be regarded as strictly indigenous. It is found in thickets and hedges, in many parts of Europe, particularly in the middle and southern countries of Great Britain. The female plant is cultivated in several parts of the country, especially in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire. It generally comes into full bearing about the third year after planting. The stacking or setting the poles is performed in April or May, and the operation of picking generally takes place in the month of September, but is dependent on the season. After picking, they are dried in kilns, fumigated with sulphur, which improves their appearance, and destroys insects; and, lastly, packed in hempden bags, which are termed pockets. The operation of hop picking is usually conducted by women and children, thousands of whom look forward to that period as a means of healthy and profitable recreation. Hops consist of the Strobile or Catkin of the plant, and these are composed of membranous scales, nuts, and lupulinic grains. The nuts are inclosed in the membranous bracts, they are nearly globular, hard, and covered with aromatic glands. When sifted these grains are separated as a yellow powder, this is termed *Lupuline*, and considered to be the seat of the active principle. A volatile oil is obtained by distilling these lupulinic grains, or the hops containing them, with water; it has a yellow colour, an odour like hops, and an acrid taste, and becomes resinified by keeping. It is said to be narcotic. The principal consumption of hops is in the manufacture of beer and ale, to which they communicate a pleasant, aromatic bitter flavour and tonic properties, and by their chemical influence check acetous fermentation; part of the soporific property of these beverages is usually ascribed to the hop contained in them. The English are said to have learned the use of hops from some native of Artois. For a long time their addition to beer was considered to be an adulteration, and was interdicted by law in Scotland. In commerce, hops are divided into two kinds—Kent and Worcester. The greater part of the latter

are, however, the produce of Herefordshire, and have received their commercial name from the circumstance of Hereford hops being formerly sent to Worcester market for sale. The produce of Herefordshire is about three times as great as that of Worcestershire, or, perhaps, even more. The different varieties of the hop are produced by cultivation, the principal are the Garlic, Long White, and Oval, and the Goldings. The Farnham hops are held in the greatest esteem on account of their intense bitterness. The cultivation of hops is attended with great expense, and the crops are very liable to failure. Mr. White thinks that the failure is partly attributable to the fertile plants being deprived of their natural proximity to those of the other kind (male). Hops are narcotic, sedative, diuretic, soporific, tonic, aromatic, and anodyne. They have been employed in the form of a pillow, to induce sleep in mania, and other cases of inquietude and restlessness. George III. is said to have derived great benefit from the employment of a hop pillow; and in hop countries they are often had recourse to to produce sleep. Hops possess one great advantage over opium and other narcotics, as their administration does not interfere with digestion or any other function, and they are capable of employment therefore in cases where opium would be objectionable. Their narcotic property is well illustrated in the fact that persons who have remained for a long time in hop warehouses have become overpowered by sleep. They have been given to relieve pain in gout, arthritic rheumatism, after accouchement, and as a tonic in dyspepsia, &c. Externally they have been employed in the form of a fomentation, and as an application to cancerous sores in the form of an ointment, composed of lard and the powder of hop. In the form of poultice it has been employed as a resolvent and discutient in painful swellings and tumours. The best form of preparation for internal administration appears to be the lupulinic grains. The young shoots of the hop are used as a depurative in the spring of the year, eaten like asparagus. The bind or straw of the plant contains an excellent fibre for the manufacture of cordage, canvas, &c. It is a member of the natural order *Cannabaceæ*—Hempworts.

MORUS NIGRA—The Common Mulberry; is a small tree, a native of Persia and China, and is cultivated for its fruit. Its flowers are monœcious, the male and female organs being borne by different flowers upon the same plant, and greenish, blossoming in the month of May. The fruit, which is termed a *sorosis* by botanists, but commonly called a berry, consists of female flowers grown together and become fleshy, inclosing a dry membranous pericarp; it arrives at maturity towards the end of this month or beginning of next, and is of a dark purple colour, possessing a peculiar and agreeable odour, and a pleasant acidulous taste, and abounding in a dark violet-red juice. Its chief constituents are a violet-red colouring matter, tartaric acid, and sugar; it is esculent, cooling, and, in large quantities, laxative. It is grateful in febrile diseases, but when eaten too freely, is apt to occasion diarrhoea. The official preparation of the Ph. L. is the syrup, which is employed on account of its colour and flavour, and should be prepared from the ripe fruit. The bark of the root is said to be cathartic and vermifuge; the bark is stated to be cathartic and anthelmintic. The mulberry belongs to the natural order *Moraceæ*—Morads, or The Mulberry tribe. The leaves of the mulberry constitute the proper food of the silkworm.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGİ—Halicacabum, Winter Cherry; is a native of the South of Europe, and an herbaceous plant belonging to the natural order *Solanaceæ*—Nightshades. The fruit is acidulous and slightly bitter, and is eaten as a common fruit by the natives of Spain, Switzerland, and Germany; when rubbed against the calyx they are rendered bitter to the taste, and purgative. They are esteemed lithontriptic, antinephritic, and diuretic, and are employed in veterinary practice.

PUNICA GRANATUM—The Common Pomegranate; is a member of the natural order *Granataceæ*—The Pomegranate tribe, and a native of Northern Africa, from whence it was introduced into Europe, and is now naturalized; it is also found in Bengal, Persia, and China. The leaves, flowers, and fruits were employed by the ancients in medicine, and repeated mention is made of the pomegranate in Scripture. The flowers, termed balaustine flowers, are odourless, of a rich scarlet colour, and slightly styptic taste; they are tonic and astringent, and communicate a reddish colour to the saliva when chewed. The fruit is larger than an orange, crowned by the teeth of the calyx, and enveloped in a thick coriaceous rind, containing numerous seeds, and a beautiful crimson juice, which is very cooling, astringent, cordial, and antibilious, and useful in febrile disorders, especially bilious ones. All parts of the plant possess astringency, dependent upon the tannic and gallic acid contained in them; the other principal constituents are mannite and a resin. The bark of the root causes no particular effect in small doses; in large doses, Pereira states it causes nausea, vomiting, purging, and occasionally giddiness and faintness. A decoction of it is said to be a powerful anthelmintic, but is now almost entirely superseded by turpentine and kosso. The rind of the fruit is astringent, detersive, and vermifuge, and has been used in leucorrhœa, chronic dysentery, and as a gargle for relaxed sore throat, &c. It is used in tanning. It is said that the bark of the box tree—*Buxus Semper virens*; natural order, *Euphorbiaceæ*—Spurgeworts, or The Euphorbium tribe, is sometimes mixed with the bark of the root, but box bark may easily be detected by its bitterness.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS—Common Buckthorn; is a spreading indigenous shrub, with ter-

minial spines, belonging to the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*—The Buckthorn Tribe. It is found in hedges, groves, and thickets, and blossoms during the months of April and May. The flowers are much clustered, yellowish-green, and polygamous-dioecious. The fruit consists of a four seeded berry, which is somewhat globose, of a bluish-black colour, and nauseous taste, and ripens during the month of September. Hubert and Vogel have examined the juice of the berries, and state the principal constituents to be, a purgative principle, colouring matter, and muelage. According to the former the purgative principle possesses the properties of Cathartine. Dr. Pereira, in his "Materia Medica," states, "As from twenty-five to thirty berries are sufficient to purge, while an ounce of the juice is required to produce the same effect, it is probable that the greater part of the purgative principle resides in the marc left after the expression of the juice." Vogel considers the colouring matter to be green, which, by the action of the aetic acid, developed in the ripe fruit, becomes purple. Acids redden it, alkalies render it green. The berries, as well as their expressed juice, are powerful hydragogue cathartics, but in consequence of their violent operation, and the inconvenient symptoms they occasion, are now but rarely used. It is said that the flesh of birds is rendered purgative by their feeding on the berries. The juice of the berries, in an unripe state, is saffron coloured, and is used for staining maps and papers. Some state that sap green is formed by evaporating the juice to dryness with lime; and others, that it is the juice of the ripe berries, mixed with alum. It is the *Vert de Vessie*, of the French. This, and the syrup should be made about this time, but it is often later before the fruit is ripe. The fruit of *R. Frangula*, which is thought to be less active, is sometimes substituted for that of the Buckthorn. The latter may be at once recognized by their four cells containing as many seeds. The bark of Buckthorn affords a beautiful yellow dye, and the inner bark is cathartic. Bees are said to be very fond of the blossoms, and goats of the leaves of this plant. Withering says, "the generic name is possibly derived from *pain*, to destroy; and *μειρος*, strength; alluding to its drastic qualities."

TAMUS COMMUNIS—Common Black Bryony; Ladies Seal; is an indigenous perennial, growing in thickets and hedges, and belonging to the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*—Yams. The stems are climbing, extending many feet, and decaying annually. It blossoms during the month of June, and the flowers are of a greenish-white colour. The root is large and fleshy, black on the outside and white within, and, in the fresh state, possesses considerable acidity; the pulp being formerly employed as a stimulating plaster. It is kept in the herb shops, and sold for the purpose of removing the marks of bruises, in the same manner as Solomon's seal. The French term it the *herbe aux femmes battues*, or, the herb for bruised women. It is diuretic, incisive, and opening, and externally resolvent; formerly it was held in much esteem by some as a remedy for calculous obstructions. Though usually regarded as a poisonous plant, the young shoots are eaten in the spring as asparagus. The Moors are said to eat them boiled with oil and salt. The berries, which are scarlet-red, contribute, with many others, to the adornment of our hedge-rows in the autumn months.

The eormi of **COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE**, described in our Calendar for July, are in a proper condition for collection during this and next month.

The fruit of **ECBALIUM OFFICINARUM**, described in our Calendar for July, is generally in a more suitable condition for the extraction of elaterium during this month than during July; the pepes are usually gathered rather too early. Some of the most forward of the fruits should be first allowed to discharge their seed. It is a member of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*—The Gourd tribe.

The green leaves of **NICOTIANA TABACUM**, also described in our Calendar for July, are still to be obtained for the preparation of ointment, which should not be neglected. It belongs to the natural order *Solanaceæ*—Nightshades.

The capsules of **PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM**, described in our Calendar for July, are now becoming ripe. They are most active when gathered before they are quite ripe. As its generic name indicates, it belongs to the natural order *Papaveraceæ*—Poppyworts.

MIRROR OF THE MONTH.

Our present number contains the opening letter of our New York correspondent, who has promised to keep our readers *au courant* to what passes in that market. The fourth letter of our Philadelphia correspondent will appear in our next.

The Act for preventing the Adulteration of Food or Drink has received the Royal assent.

The international congress of chemists, which was to have been held last spring, is definitely fixed to meet at Carlsruhe on the 3rd of next month. Letters of invitation have been addressed to all eminent chemists, and especially to professors of chemistry in public schools and colleges. Some of our contributors will be present, and will report progress in our next.

Professor Lindley has resigned the chair of Botany at University College, which he has held for many years with so much distinction at this institution.

Mr. W. Lant, a chemist, at 27, Canterbury-place, Islington, has been robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain in the street. The thieves (a man and woman) have been committed for trial.

Miss Anne Owen, aged thirty, and residing at Chelsea, has committed suicide in Hyde Park. Upon her person was found a phial three parts full of cyanide of potassium, which it is alleged was purchased by the brother-in-law of the deceased, with whom she had been lately residing, the day previous, for photographic purposes.

An inquest has been held at Bacup, on Thomas Francis Doran, infant son of Mr. James Doran, wholesale grocer. It appeared that Mrs. Doran sent a boy, eight years of age, to the shop of Mr. Uttley, chemist and druggist, for some oil of almonds and syrup of violets, the bottle being labelled, having contained a mixture of the same kind before. Mrs. Doran observed that the mixture was of a different colour, and questioned the boy, who said that Mrs. Uttley told him it was all right, but it had lost its colour. The mother gave the child half a teaspoonful, and it went to sleep, and died about three o'clock in the morning. Dr. Stewart was called in before the child died, and on examining the liquid, said it was not what the label on the bottle represented. Mrs. Uttley, on being examined, said she told the boy she had none of what he wanted, but had given him what would do as well, but he must tell his mother not to use so much—four or five drops would be sufficient. It appeared she had given syrup of poppies instead of syrup of violets. The jury returned a verdict of died from an overdose of syrup of poppies.

An inquest has been held by Mr. Wakley, at the residence of James Weston, Esq., Government contractor, and manufacturer of Roman and Portland cements, at Millwall. It appeared from the evidence, that some time ago a clerk had been given in charge by Mr. Weston for embezzling about 80*l*. He was remanded, but died before committal for trial. This appears to have preyed upon the mind of Mr. Weston, who was found by the housekeeper in a dying state. A surgeon was sent for, and every means tried to restore him, but death took place in less than half an hour after the arrival of the surgeon. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and it was found that death had been caused by a mixture of prussic acid and ammonia. The jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

Mrs. Dodd, of Wrangle, has been committed for the "wilful murder" of her husband. It seems that being well known she succeeded in purchasing of Mr. Cherrington, druggist, &c., of Leake, a quarter of a pound of arsenic. Next day the doctor was brought to Dodds, who was ill with purging and vomiting, and in a state of collapse. He thought the man had English cholera, and prescribed accordingly. The poor man died the same evening in great agony. A certificate of death from bilious diarrhoea was given. A day or two after the widow called on Mr. Cherrington, when that gentleman, on finding her husband was dead, expressed surprise, and remembering the purchase of arsenic, made some enquiries. It was then ascertained that the deceased and his wife had not lived on very comfortable terms, and it was rumoured that she had been heard to use threats in reference to him. All these circumstances tended to excite suspicion, and ultimately a communication was forwarded to the authorities, when the coroner ordered the body to be exhumed, and a *post-mortem* examination to be made. This was done, and an inquest was opened, when medical evidence was produced to show that arsenic had been the cause of the death of the deceased.

Thomas Winslow, to whose case we called attention in our last, as being charged with causing the death of Anne James by the administration of antimony, has been committed to take his trial. Dr. Edwards described in great detail the results of the analysis which he had made of the vomit, faeces, and urine of the deceased. On some days all the evacuations yielded considerable antimonial deposits, on others none at all; while there were occasionally traces of antimony in the faeces and urine when there were no traces in the vomit. Antimony was found in a small quantity of cooked sago, but none in the uncooked sago. From one half of the stomach of the deceased he obtained five antimonial deposits; more than one half the intestines yielded antimonial deposits; one kidney yielded four deposits; two pounds of the liver three deposits; in the brain no trace was found. Three ounces of bile yielded no antimony; in four ounces of blood a distinct deposit was observed. From a pint of fluid in the stomach a considerable quantity was obtained. Twelve ounces of fluid from the peritoneal cavity yielded a slight trace. On the 3rd of July he received from Inspector Horn certain medicines (prescribed by Dr. Cameron), but found no antimony in them, nor in the wine found in the house. The deposits to which he had alluded were the thin films of antimony which became precipitated upon the surface of the copper when the metal was present. Evidence was also given by Dr. A. S. Taylor, Dr. Cameron, &c.

Mr. White, druggist, Handsworth has been committed on the charge of manslaughter. It appears that he was called in to attend a Mrs. Sanders in her confinement. In the course of the enquiry Mr. White stated the medicines he had administered, and Dr. Nelson said that they were the proper and usual remedies employed in such cases. Dr. Davies, in summing up, said it was not for the jury to consider whether Mr. White was qualified or unqualified medically; the question was, did he ignorantly or rashly act in the manner described. If the jury were of opinion that he thus acted, bearing in mind the medical testimony of Mr. Pemberton, then they, in the proper discharge of their public duty, would find a verdict of manslaughter.

The painful charge against Mr. Bull, a surgeon, of Lewes, of manslaughter, for neglect in administering to his mother an overdose of hydrocyanic acid, has been tried at Lewes. Mr.

Bull had watched his mother carefully and affectionately through illness, and administering, as he believed, seven drops of dilute hydrocyanic acid, had the unhappiness to see the dose prove fatal. The charge of criminal neglect was not sustained by the evidence, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Some important points were prominently brought forward in the course of the evidence, relating to the variable strength and doses of the preparations of hydrocyanic acid commonly employed, to which we are sorry our space prevents our referring. The Earl of Harrington has given notice that he will call the attention of the House of Lords to this case, so we shall probably have to allude to it again.

M. Bassie, in *L'Union Médicale* for June 5th, has invented a method of administering cod liver oil with bread, which he calls "*huile de foie de morue panée*," and which is prepared in the following manner. The bread is broken in pieces, and roasted at a moderate heat, and then thrown into a tinned vessel with some water, so as to obtain a decoction; it is then passed through a straining cloth under gentle pressure, and the strained liquid is exposed to a gentle heat, until it has assumed a gelatinous consistence. White sugar and isinglass are then added, and the mixture is withdrawn from the fire and allowed to cool, when a little tartaric acid is carefully mixed with it. The bread jelly thus prepared is afterwards mixed with cod liver oil, and flavoured with canella and essence of lemons. The white oil, and of the best quality, is to be preferred for this preparation.

Mrs. Mary Manock, wife of Mr. Nathan Manock, fustian cutter, Gravelholes, near Rochdale, has died from the effects of arsenic. One night her husband noticed something unusual in her appearance, and that on questioning her she had said she had, while in Rochdale that day, bought some arsenic which she had taken on her return home. Mr. Manock added that, on hearing this, he immediately sent for medical aid. Mr. Kershaw and his son, of Royton, were early in attendance, as was also Mr. Howard, of Shaw, but despite their united skill, death resulted.

Since our last, Mr. T. Sweetlove, chemist, &c., of Great Bridge, South Stafford, has come up in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court on his last examination. No opposition being offered by the assignees, the bankrupt passed. The balance sheet showed: Due to creditors, 948*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; assets in good debts, 23*l.* 10*s.*; in property, 192*l.* 10*s.*; deficiency, 712*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, last month, J. O. Wray, a young man who described himself as a patent medicine vendor, trading as "Henry and Co.," appeared for judgment. A novel point of opposition was raised. It appeared that the insolvent, who is now only twenty-five, had purchased, in 1856, a business in Dorset-street, Dorset-square, of a Mr. Henry. He had carried it on as "Henry and Co.," and had adopted pamphlets issued in the name of "Dr. Henry," in which relief was promised to thousands, and the doctor was described as "A.M.," and also as a member of the College of Surgeons. Mr. Sargood contended that the petition must be dismissed. His client had paid a fee which he was ordered to refund. Seeing the way in which the insolvent had appeared before the world, it was not sufficient to say he had dealt in quack medicines. Mr. Dowse instanced the case of a young man named Sutton, who was required to amend his description, and his petition had been sustained. Mr. Commissioner Nichols said the petition must be dismissed; and if the insolvent should again petition, he must take care and insert the appendages he had used in the name of "Henry," or his petition would share the same result. The protection petition was ordered to be dismissed.

The Senate of the University of London have just made a regulation to the effect that, at the second examination for M.B., "the candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Midwifery shall receive an exhibition of 30*l.* a year for the next two years, with the style of 'University Scholar in Midwifery.'" This is important as regards the encouragement it gives to the study of this subject. Up to the present time scholarships have been given in Medicine and Surgery, but nothing of the kind in Midwifery. It is only due to Dr. Graily Hewitt to state that he was the first to propose that the Senate should award prizes to those gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the art and science of Midwifery.

The "Lancet" states, that "the leading counsel who have been consulted by the College of Physicians and the Apothecaries' Company, as to the power of the former body to create a new order of Licentiates, who shall not be restricted from supplying medicines to their own patients, have managed to utter such oracular responses that the clients prefer an appeal to the legal tribunals. It seems that, even with the best intentions, it is in many instances impossible to place a case before counsel in such a complete manner as to warrant a conclusive judgment. Especially is this so in the present instance. There can be no doubt that the College has in former times both possessed and exercised the power of licensing to practise pharmacy; and a clause reserving all its existing powers was inserted in the Apothecaries' Act of 1815. It is even admitted, we hear, by counsel, whose opinion is taken to be adverse to the College, that the College may now, if it pleases, license to practise pharmacy, but that if it does so, it must abrogate the bye-law which forbids Fellows from the practice. Under these circumstances, viewing the *extra-curial* contradictions of counsel, there is no other solution of the difficulty than to fly to that conflict of argument in which the contending parties are sure to elicit from each other the utmost ingenuity in exhausting the facts and arguments for and against. If the decision of the legal tribunals should prove favourable to the College, the recent resolution of that body will probably be acted upon forthwith. If, on the other hand, the decision should be adverse, then new powers will be sought from Parliament."

Mrs. Mary Fajarde and Mrs. Caroline de Matos have lately obtained diplomas as pharmacutists from the Medico-Chirurgical School of Lisbon. It would appear, according to the "Gazette Médicale," that these ladies had already been admitted in the same capacity at Oporto, in 1829.

Niemann, the assistant of Wöhler, has succeeded in isolating the active principle of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, the leaves of which are used in Peru as a stimulant, like opium. He has named the new alkaloid *Cocaine*.

Böttger recommends chemists to use gun cotton as a filter for concentrated acids and liquids decomposable by organic matters. The author employs it with the greatest advantage for filtering concentrated nitric acid, fuming sulphuric acid, chromic acid, permanganate of potash, and even concentrated solutions of potash and aqua regia. He says that properly prepared gun cotton is only attacked at the ordinary temperature by acetic ether.

M. Fournier suggests a new way to discover leaks in gas pipes, which is very simple, and perfectly safe. He charges the pipes with ammoniacal gas, and then goes along them with an open bottle of hydrochloric acid. Our readers know the rest. M. Fournier claims one of the Monthyon prizes for his invention.

Oak trees in the French forests have been attacked this year by a strange disease. They are covered from the top branches to the roots with caterpillars, which form a coating some inches thick. In some localities the municipal authorities have published a notice forbidding children to enter the woods. These insects, at the approach of a human being, cover the face, neck, and body. Their sting has in many instances produced fever.

The French Government, as is known, encourages the cod fishery in the neighbourhood of Newfoundland, by very liberal premiums. A bill has just been presented to the legislative body of that country for continuing this encouragement to the 1st of July, 1871. This bill has one good point : it proposes to abolish the duty of 7 francs the 100 kilogrammes (nearly 3*l.* per ton) on cod fished by foreigners imported into French colonies. The effect of this liberal policy upon the cod-liver oil trade remains to be seen.

The Academy of Sciences, Paris, has for the first time awarded a prize to living chemists. A sum of 6,000 francs was divided between Messieurs Wurtz and Cahours, to the former for his researches upon glycol and its derivations, and upon the new bases containing oxygen recently discovered ; to Professor Cahours for his labours in reference to organic radicals.

A prize of 6,000 francs is offered by the Society of Pharmacy at Paris, for "the question of the artificial production of quinine, or in default of this, of a substitute possessing equivalent anti-febrile properties." This prize has been open since 1849, and the time is strictly limited to July, 1861, and is open to competitors of all countries.

A Parisian gold-beater, Degousse, has succeeded in obtaining leaves of aluminium as thin as those from gold and silver. The aluminium must be re-heated repeatedly over a chafing dish during the process of beating. This leaf is less brilliant than that of silver, but it is not so easily tarnished. It is easily combustible, taking fire when held in the flame of a candle, and burning with an exceedingly intense white flame.

Dr. Franchino, in the *Gazetta Medica Italiana*, states that the application of cherry laurel water to burns cures them with great promptness. Among other advantages it possesses that of suppressing the pain almost completely, of calming the agitation, the heat, &c. M. Franchino mixes it, in proportion of eight parts to a hundred, with solution of gum arabic, and applies campresses soaked in this mixture upon the burnt surface, after having it previously cleaned, and the phlyctenæ pierced. In order to renew the dressing the campresses must be softened before their removal, by covering them with other campresses soaked in water.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Turin offers a prize of 20*l.* for the best essay on the following question : "Ascertain the quality and quantity of the principles contained in the seeds of the *Ricinus Communis*. Find out the cause of the marked difference observed in the mode of action on the seeds of the *Ricinus* and the oil extracted from it on the animal economy ; and point out, if possible, the respective action of the isolated principles." A sample of the principles which the author may have succeeded in isolating should be sent with the essay. The latter, written in either Italian, French, or Latin, may be forwarded, before the 31st of December, 1861, to M. Chiappero Francesco, general secretary of the Society at Turin.

A correspondent of the *Builder* suggests the following composition, in preference to tar or ochre, as a preservative of wood from decay, the purpose especially in view being the painting of our decaying gun boats with it :—"Take," he says, "three parts of air-slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand : pass them through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a proper consistence for working with a painter's brush. As particular care must be taken to mix it perfectly smooth, it should be ground on a stone slab with a proper muller, in the same manner as painters grind their white lead, &c. Two coats of this composition being necessary, the first may be rather thin, but the second should be as thick as it can be conveniently worked." This preparation, chemically speaking, appears to be no other than the silicate of lime prepared with potash, or wood ashes, and mixed with oil, and it is identical in effect with Ransome's patent for the preservation of stone, only the composition is made up with linseed oil as a paint, to be coated over the surface to be preserved.

In a letter of Dr. Hassal to the *Lancet*, he states that poisoning with lead is more common than most persons suspect. He says:—"The whole subject of lead poisoning is one of the greatest importance, and it behoves the public to be thoroughly on its guard against this source of danger to health. For the employment of leaden vessels and pipes, in nine cases out of ten, no absolute necessity whatever exists, and in certain cases they ought, for the better protection of the public health, to be entirely prohibited. From the number of samples of water which I have received, containing lead, I am induced to believe that the metal is more frequently introduced into the system in this way than is expected."

A physician of the homoeopathic school has furnished an American scientific paper with the following recipe for the weakening night sweats that are so common in consumptive cases:—"To rub the patient every three or four days all over with olive oil."

The French medical papers have, for the last few days, been repeating that M. Lafosse, Professor at the Veterinary School of Toulouse, has *discovered* the origin of the vaccine matter. The sober truth is, that M. Lafosse has inoculated the pus taken from the sores of horses suffering from grease, upon a cow two years old, and obtained fine vaccine vesicles, three children being subsequently vaccinated successfully with the lymph contained in the latter. Now, every one knows that Jenner considered the cow-pox as originating from the grease. He had inoculated the pus of old greasy ulcers, and not the lymph contained in the vesicles which appear at the outset of the disease, and failed. The lymph has now been tried by M. Lafosse, with the results stated above; but it should be recollected that others have failed in the same experiment. It is extremely probable, as very justly observed by the editor of "*La France Médicale*," that the success and the failures depend on certain peculiarities which have not as yet been ascertained.

"The Oude Gazette," May 1st, says, "We hear most shocking accounts of sickness in the districts. In Lucknow it has abated within the last few days. We do not know what to call it, but, as described to us, probably, it has the nearest approach to apoplexy. Old and young, of both sexes, are suddenly seized with a giddiness, and drop and die usually within a few hours. Indeed, we have not heard of a single instance of recovery after the attack. In the Sultanpore district, ten persons out of eleven travelling on one occasion together, and fifteen out of twenty-three on another, died in a single day. The population is fleeing in all directions, and, what with the plague and taxation, we are not surprised to hear all sorts of reports of their fears."

The following has been recommended for the Treatment of the Hoarseness of Professional Singers, usually referred to exhaustion or to exaggerated mucous secretion:—"Take morning and evening, for a week, five or six drops of nitric acid in a glass of sugar and water. If the system becomes gradually injured to the use of this medicine, and if its efficacy is thus diminished, the quantity of acid may be increased to ten or eleven drops. "This formula," says Mr. Diday, "has been supplied to us by an artist who has derived from it the greatest benefit, and who has requested us to conceal his name. We may venture to say, without breach of confidence, in order to enhance the value of the remedy, that we have received it from the *most eminent tenor singer of the age*."

The basis of most of the substances which people term rocks, minerals, salts, &c., is a metal. Thus, rock lime, when deprived of its carbonic acid by burning, is oxyd of calcium—the rust of the metal calcium. This metal is very rare and is almost as combustible as turpentine. The very salt which we consume with our food is composed of chlorine and the metal sodium. The latter, when thrown into water, absorbs oxygen rapidly, decomposing the water, and evolving hydrogen and steam.

Sir David Brewster, inquiring into the history of the stereoscope, finds that its fundamental principle was well known even to Euclid; that it was distinctly described by Galen 1500 years ago; and that Giambattista Porta had, in 1599, given such a complete drawing of the two separate pictures as seen by each eye, and of the combined picture placed between them, that we recognize in it not only the principle but the construction of the stereoscope.

Take a clean glass bottle, and put in it a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky spiral cloud, in the centre of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction, this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

Dr. Bewley, wishing to kill a mangy cur, and having read in Magendie's "Report on Strychnia" that the sixteenth of a grain will kill the largest dog, determined to make sure of this very little animal by giving it about half a grain. But either Magendie's statement was incorrect or the drug was adulterated, for at the end of ten minutes the dog, though suffering frightfully, was not dead. Dr. Bewley resolved to put him out of his misery at once, and accordingly mixed half a drachm of prussic acid with a little milk and put it under the dog's snout. He lapped the milk with avidity, and in less than a minute vomited, got upon his legs, ran away, and recovered.

SALARIES AT THE ANTIPODES.

"A Colonial Subscriber" sends us the following account of a trial which has recently taken place in Melbourne. The information conveyed will be of service to any of our young readers who may contemplate emigration. The action was brought by a Mr. Obbinson, a chemist and druggist's assistant, to recover damages for an alleged libel, which consisted in the publication of the following notice in *The Argus* of the 5th March last:—"To chemists and druggists.—The above are hereby cautioned against employing, as assistant, a young man of the name of Thomas Obbinson, he having absconded from the service of Messrs. W. Ford and Co., druggists, Melbourne, to whom he is under a written engagement to serve for three years, and by whom his passage and outfit were paid to this colony." It appeared that the plaintiff had been engaged in England for three years, at the remuneration of 80*l.* per annum for the first year, 90*l.* for the second, and 100*l.* for the third, with board, a second-class passage and his outfit being paid for him. Mr. Obbinson came out, but after being some time in Melbourne, he found that he was very poorly paid as compared with other persons in the same position, he actually receiving less than his own junior. He accordingly applied for an increase of salary, and made a proposition as to what he thought would be sufficient, especially as he had to forward 50*l.* per annum to his wife at home. Mr. Ford assented to this, but accompanied the assent with such insulting remarks, that Mr. Obbinson at once observed it was impossible for him to remain in Mr. Ford's employment—a resolution which Mr. Dickson, Mr. Ford's partner, concurred in when he heard of it. Mr. Obbinson accordingly went down to Geelong, for the purpose of obtaining employment there, leaving his clothing, &c., at Mr. Ford's. After being away, however, for a couple of days, he was astonished to see the advertisement that constituted the libel in the newspaper. Owing to this he had been unable to obtain employment, as nobody would take him into their service. The various letters having been put in, the first offer from Mr. Ford, then on a visit to England, and the final acceptance of the offer, with the promise of raising his salary to 100*l.* per annum in case he suited. Mr. Obbinson was then examined. He stated that he left England in December, 1858, and arrived in March, 1859. He remained ten months in their employ. He applied for an increase of salary, but Mr. Dickson told him that Mr. Ford refused it, but spoke of making him a present at the end of the three years, "but," Mr. Dickson added, "you need place no reliance upon such a present." In conversation with Mr. Ford, that gentleman told the plaintiff, "in case he thought the salary too small, he would not let his engagement bear against him." In answer to a jurymen, Mr. Obbinson stated that the advertisement appeared three times. In cross-examination, the plaintiff acknowledged that Mr. Ford had himself said he might give him a bonus at the end of the first year. Mr. Ford said that if he (witness) paid back the passage-money, he would be willing to cancel the agreement, but witness was not in a position to do so. He had sued Mr. Ford in the County Court, but had not got a verdict. George Hughes, wholesale druggist in Melbourne, stated that the plaintiff had applied to him for employment, but he had refused to recommend him to any situation on account of the advertisement. Mr. Dickson had told him that he would advise Obbinson to leave, as he and Ford would never agree. Michael Keogh, another wholesale chemist, stated that the plaintiff had applied to him to get him a situation, but he could not recommend him on account of the awkward circumstances he was placed in with regard to Mr. Ford, as well as on account of the advertisement. Other evidence of a similar nature having been adduced, Charles Parker, who disowned the title of chemists' assistant, but styled himself "associated member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," stated that he was in Messrs. Ford and Co.'s employ at the time when the plaintiff left; and he heard Mr. Dickson tell him that he had better go to Geelong and judge for himself of the situation he thought of getting there. Mr. Ford was then called, and said that he had never agreed to let Mr. Obbinson leave his service, and had threatened to prosecute him in case he did leave. In a conversation with Mr. Obbinson, he subsequently told him that he would, by means of a bonus, give him as high a salary as any one in a similar position in Melbourne. Obbinson wrote him a letter afterwards, asking for the increase of salary as a salary, and witness agreed to give it, but some words passed on the occasion, and the plaintiff expressed himself as highly indignant.—Cross-examined: Did not tell the plaintiff what salary he intended giving him when he said he would make it up to the highest amount he could get elsewhere in Melbourne. Believed 150*l.* was the highest amount given. Was prepared to give him nearly that—120*l.* a-year. Always increased the salary of any young man who remained any length of time with him. Gave Mr. Parker notice to leave. Did not ask him to return. Simply asked him to take charge for to-day. James Dickson (Mr. Ford's partner) stated that the plaintiff applied to him for an increase of salary, and he said he was very well pleased with him, and would speak to Mr. Ford on the subject. Never gave the plaintiff permission to quit defendant's service. Obbinson told him he was going down to Geelong to see a Mr. Thomas, who was advertising for an assistant, and witness stated that he would not interfere.—Cross-examined: Told a Mr. Idol, the evening after Obbinson went to Geelong, that he regretted very much that he was leaving, as he suited them remarkably well. He had advised the plaintiff to leave, provided he paid back the 32*l.* spent in his passage-money. Had never asked him for the 32*l.* since. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence from the court of about twenty minutes, they found a verdict for the plaintiff—48*l.* damages.

THE TREATY.

THE Commercial Treaty, entered into between this country and France, will be a benefit to the manufacturing chemist more at some future period than now. One of the principal manufacturing chemists of the Midland Counties has just returned from Paris, whither he went for the express purpose of ascertaining the effect that the Treaty was likely to have upon the profession to which he belongs. So far as at present observed, the benefit that we shall derive is more of a prospective than a present character. That a benefit has been secured to the British chemist there can be no doubt, inasmuch as whilst hitherto prohibition has been the rule, now there is no prohibition. At the same time, the repeal of prohibition has been succeeded by protection, for it happens that a thirty per cent. *ad valorem* duty is just sufficient to enable the French chemist to undersell this country in almost every article, the manufacture of which is open to the trade generally. The difference in most cases is very trifling, but that little is to the advantage of the Frenchman. In relation, however, to specialities—articles that may not, or cannot be produced in France—the British chemist who is able to manufacture them will experience an immediate benefit, from the circumstance, that although his article will be charged a high duty, yet that another market is now open to him; he is now able to offer his goods to people who will become purchasers at however high a price, but who, before, were unable to obtain the articles desired at any cost. Against this benefit there is the set off of French chemicals finding in this country wide, instead of partially-open ports. All the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon the French chemist in this country are now removed.

In many articles there has long been a close competition in the British markets between the English and French manufacturing chemists. In articles in which this close competition before existed, the French manufacturer will now secure to himself the benefit of the markets of this country; and, in the reduction to the consumer of the price of certain articles in which, even with the duty upon them, the Frenchmen have beaten us principally through the geographical position of their country, our neighbours will further derive a benefit. For the present, therefore, the beneficial effects of the Treaty, in respect of chemicals, will be felt most by the producers in France. No wonder, then, that the French chemists should be, as they are, quite satisfied with the terms of the Treaty. But their satisfaction should not originate our dissatisfaction. The Emperor of the French desires that his country may honestly adopt Free-trade principles. But, had his measures to secure this object been of the sweeping character possible in countries where prohibitory commercial regulations are unknown, his aim would have been utterly defeated. Into the gnarled and hitherto unyielding oak of prohibition the Emperor has succeeded—and with him the British chemist—in driving the thin end of the wedge. At this stage operations will not cease, for prohibition having yielded to protection, the wedge will be driven home till protection shall have yielded to an open trade. This also is the persuasion of the manufacturing chemist, whose exclusively business visit to the French capital has led to our making the foregoing remarks.

THE LATE SHEEP POISONING CASE AT BURTON.

Since our last statement the following subscriptions have been handed in towards defraying the debt of £2,500 incurred by Mr. Elliott.

Wm. Taylor, Edinburgh.....	£1	1	0	J. Simpkins, Minchinhampton	£0	2	6
J. J. Brown, Drew & Co.	1	1	0	J. Dove, Sherburn, Yorks.	0	2	6
F. C. Parker	1	0	0	T. Griffiths, Campden	0	2	6
Friends	1	0	0	R. Ellis, Liverpool	0	2	6
Clarkson and Milner, Hull	0	15	0	D. T. Taylor, Rothesay	0	2	6
John Reid, Montrose	0	10	6	E. Masters, Durham	0	2	6
North British Colour Company, Leith	0	10	0	D. W. Barker, Melksham	0	2	6
D. Murdoch, Druggist, Falkirk	0	5	0	J. Dunderdale	0	2	6
Kirkwood and Walker, Sterling.....	0	5	0	D. Y. Batty	0	2	6
R. Ferguson, Grocer, Crieff	0	5	0	A Friend	0	2	6
D. Jamieson, Ironmonger, Kerrymuir	0	5	0	W. B. Herapath, Bristol	0	2	6
G. Stiells, Druggist, Dunfermline ...	0	5	0	— Mason, Cirencester.....	0	2	6
R. Hood, Ironmonger, Cupar	0	5	0	T. Footitt, Great Marlow	0	2	6
Dundee	0	5	0	W. Dring, St. Neot's	0	2	6
L. J. E.	0	5	0	J. G. Branford, Thrapstone	0	2	6
Edward Evans (of Hill, Evans & Co., Worcester)	0	5	0	E. Pullen, Northampton	0	2	6
E. B. Evans (ditto)	0	5	0	T. Blencowe, Towcester	0	2	6
T. R. Hill (ditto)	0	5	0	W. Gardner, ditto	0	2	6
J. Edden, Drew & Co.	0	5	0	J. C. Tite ditto	0	2	6
R. Williams, Tonge, near Middleton	0	3	4	P. Wooton, Luton	0	2	6
T. Pridmore, Hinckley	0	3	4	H. W. Morris, Kington	0	2	0

TRADE REPORT.

The Money Market continues easy, and in the continued absence of all speculation seems likely to remain so. The weather, the proposed fortifications, and the various loans anticipated and announced assist in keeping matters unsettled.

The Board of Trade Returns for June show the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, during the corresponding month and first six months of the last three years, to be as follows:—

	For the Month.	For six Months.
1858.....	£10,241,433.....	£53,467,804
1859.....	10,665,891.....	63,003,159
1860.....	9,236,454.....	62,019,99

The exports in June were smaller by 1,712,734*l.* than in the preceding month of May; by 1,429,437*l.* than in June, 1859; and less by 1,004,977*l.* than in June, 1858. In the first six months of the present year they fell short by nearly a million of those for the corresponding period of 1859. This decrease is partly explained by the operation of a recent Act which allows shippers six days after shipping to make up their returns.

Our anticipations expressed in the June number of the "Chemist and Druggist" have been realized in regard to the fate of the new tariff measure which contemplated so enormous an increase upon the duties hitherto levied in the United States. The Senate has "summarily rejected" the measure, notwithstanding that it was passed on to it by so very large a majority from the House of Representatives.

Few alterations of any importance have occurred since our last in prices of produce. Purchases are confined to the supply of immediate wants. A large demand for hepatic and socotrine aloes, and best quality has been sold at 10*l.* 10*s.* In star aniseed not much done, and 85/ taken. For camphor very few buyers, and 160/ taken, being rather lower. Cardamoms in great demand, and fine Malabar sold up to 4/4. In castor berries scarcely anything doing, and about 13/ the value. A dull sale for China root, and 6/ the highest price. Coculus indicus neglected. Colombo root of good and fine quality scarce and wanted. In cubeb more done, and 120*l.* the lowest quotation. Dragon's blood wanted, and as high as 13*l.* given for fine lump. A more ready sale for galls, and 105/ paid for best blue. Stock of musk reducing, and 18/ the lowest rate. Nux vomica more in request, and higher: 14/6 the current value.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.			
	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL, Cape..per cwt.	90	0	105	0	86	0	94	0				0	4	0	43
French	60	0	85	0	40	0	70	0				1	10	0	0
Oporto, white	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	5	0	53
red	50	0	52	0	41	0	0	0				0	93	0	0
Sicily	75	0	80	0	65	0	75	0				0	03	0	1
Naples, white	85	0	90	0	70	0	80	0				1	73	1	8
red	0	0	0	0	65	0	70	0				1	8	0	0
Florence, white	95	0	105	0	95	0	100	0							
red	85	0	95	0	85	0	90	0							
Bologna, white	125	0	130	0	100	0	105	0							
ARROWROOT,															
duty 4 <i>½</i> d. per cwt.															
Bermuda ....per lb.	1	3	1	53	0	11	1	5							
St. Vincent	0	23	0	6	0	23	0	63							
Jamaica	0	24	0	43	0	2	0	54							
Other West India ..	0	2	0	83	0	2	0	34							
Brazil	0	13	0	24	0	13	0	24							
East India	0	13	0	24	0	2	0	34							
Natal	0	3	0	63	0	4	0	84							
Sierra Leone	0	23	0	34	0	23	0	4							
ASHES,.....per cwt.															
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	32	0	33	0	31	0	0	0							
U. S., 1st sort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	32	0	32	6	33	0	0	0							
U. S., 1st sort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
BRIMSTONE,															
rough	per ton	£10	0	10	5	£8	5	8	10						
roll	14	10	0	0	12	10	0	0							
flour	16	10	17	0	14	10	0	0							
CAPERS,															
French.....per cwt	£3	0	£5	0	£3	10	£6	15							
CHEMICALS															
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0	4	0	43	0	4	0	43				0	4	0	43
Citric	1	103	1	11								1	10	0	0
Nitric	0	5	0	54	0	5	0	54				0	5	0	54
Oxalic	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0				0	93	0	0
Sulphuric	0	03	0	1	0	03	0	1				0	03	0	1
Tartaric, crystal	1	103	0	0	1	113	0	0				1	73	1	8
powdered	1	113	0	0								1	8	0	0
Alum	per ton	£7	0	£7	5	£7	7	6	£7	10					
powder	8	10	0	0	8	15	9	0							
Ammonia, Carbon, lb.	0s. 6 <i>½</i> d. 0	63d.	0s. 6 <i>½</i> d. 0	63d.								0s. 6 <i>½</i> d. 0	63d.		
	£ s. £ s.	£ s. £ s.										£ s. £ s.			
Sulphate ..per ton	13	10	14	10								13	10	14	0
Antimony, ore.....	16	0	17	0								17	0	18	0
crude, per cwt.....	35s. 0d.	37s. 0d.										43s. 0d.	0s. 0d.		
regulus	52	0	0	0								50	0	0	0
French star	52	0	53	0								50	0	0	0
Arsenic, lump	18	0	0	0								18	0	0	0
powder	12	6	14	6								13	6	14	0
Bleaching Powder ..	11	0	11	3								11	6	12	0
Borax, E. I. refined..	44	0	64	0								44	0	64	0
British	65	0	0	0								64	0	68	0
Brimstone, roll.....	14	10	0	0								12	10	0	0
flour	16	6	17	0								14	0	0	0
rough	0	0	0	0								0	0	0	0
Calomel.....per lb.	2	10	0	0								2	10	0	0
Camphor, refined ..	2	0	0	0								1	13	0	0
Copperas, green, pr. tn.	65	0	0	0								55	0	65	0
Crrsiv. Sublimate, lb.	2	1	0	0								2	1	0	0
Green, Emerald, pr. lb.	0	9	1	0								0	9	1	0
Brunswick, cwt.....	14	0	42	0								14	0	42	0
Iodine, dry ..per oz.	0	53	0	03								0	63	0	73

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.					
CHEMICALS,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ivory Bk. droppr. ct.	45	0	50	0	45	0	50	0	La Guayra	62	0	78	0	59	0	77	0
Magnesia, Carbon. ct.	42	6	45	0	42	6	45	0	Costa Rica, mid. to f.	69	0	82	0	69	0	89	0
Calced, lb.	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	good & f. ord.	62	0	68	0	59	0	68	0
Minium, red, per cwt.	23	9	24	6	24	0	0	0	Cuba, mid. to fine	69	0	82	0	69	0	80	0
orange	36	0	0	0	34	0	34	6	f. ord. & f. f. ord.	63	0	68	0	63	0	68	0
Potash, Bichrom., lb.	0	10	3	0	11	0	11	0	ord. & good ord.	56	0	62	0	54	0	62	0
Chlorate	0	10	3	0	11	0	11	0	Porto Rico	62	0	78	0	60	0	76	0
Hydrodate .oz.	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	7	St. Domingo	56	0	65	0	50	0	57	0
Prussiate .lb.	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	DRUGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
red.	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	Aloes, Hepatic, pr. cwt.	3	10	9	10	3	0	6	10
Precipitate, red per lb.	2	10	0	2	2	10	0	2	Socotrine	6	0	24	10	4	10	15	0
white	2	10	0	0	2	10	0	0	Cape, good	1	15	1	18	1	11	1	14
Prussian Blue	1	6	1	10	1	6	1	10	inferior.	1	3	1	14	1	0	1	9
Rose Pink .per cwt.	29	0	30	0	29	0	30	0	Barbadoes	2	0	22	10	3	0	18	0
Sal-Acetos .per lb.	0	10	3	0	0	11	3	0	Ambergris, gray, p. oz.	35s.	0d.	42s.	0d	30s.	0d.	45s.	0d
Ammonia, cwt.									Angelica Root, pr. cwt.	35	0	42	0	35	0	42	0
British	32	6	34	0	36	0	0	0	Aniseed, China star	80	0	85	0	82	6	85	0
Epsom	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	German, &c.	32	6	42	6	38	0	45	0
Glauber	5	0	5	6	5	0	5	6	Balsam, Canada, pr. lb.	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3
Saltpetre, refined	42	6	44	0	39	0	39	6	Capivi	2	0	2	1	2	4	2	5
Soda, Ash, per degree	0	2	8	0	0	2	8	0	Peru	4	11	0	0	4	8	0	0
Bicarbonate .cwt.	15	0	0	0	18	0	20	0	Tolu	3	3	3	5	2	2	2	3
Crystals .per ton	£5	0	£0	0	£6	5	£6	10	Bark, Cascarilla, cwt	26	0	44	0	25	0	50	0
Sugar Lead, white, ct.	39s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	44s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	Peru, crwn, & gry. pr. lb.	1	10	3	4	1	4	2	9
brown	28	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	Calisaya, flat	4	0	5	6	2	8	2	11
Sulphate Quinine, oz.									quill	3	9	4	10	2	6	2	9
British in bottle	7	9	8	0	5	11	6	3	Carthagea	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	0
Foreign	7	4	7	6	5	6	5	9	Pitayo	1	0	2	0	0	10	1	9
Sulphate Zinc .cwt.	14	6	15	0	14	0	0	0	Red	2	0	6	0	2	0	6	0
Verdigris	1	3	1	5	2	4	0	0	Bay Berries, per cwt.	22	0	40	0	24	0	0	0
Vermillion, English	3	0	3	4	3	4	3	8	Borax	20	0	37	6	36	0	50	0
China	2	10	3	2	3	9	3	10	Tineal	30	0	45	0	25	0	42	0
Vitriol, blue or Roman									Bucca Leaves .lb.	0	5	1	2	1	6	2	0
per cwt.	35	0	0	0	33	6	34	6	Burgundy Pitch, p. cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHICORY .per cwt.									Camomile Flowers	140	0	190	0	90	0	160	0
Foreign (duty, 6s.)	13	6	0	0	7	6	8	6	Camphor, China	160	0	170	0	95	0	100	0
COCHINEAL .per lb.									Canella Alba	25	0	45	0	30	0	45	0
Honduras, black	3	8	5	3	4	1	5	8	Cantharides .per lb.	2	8	0	0	3	0	3	8
silver	3	2	4	0	3	4	4	0	Carduus, Mlbr. good	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	6
pasty	2	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	inferior.	3	10	4	3	3	10	4	3
Mexican, black	3	5	4	0	3	9	4	2	Madras	2	10	4	3	3	0	4	1
silver	3	0	3	3	3	4	3	6	Ceylon	3	6	3	9	2	3	2	4
Lima	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	Cassia Fistula, pr. cwt.	28	0	38	0	23	0	30	0
Teneriffe, black	3	6	4	1	3	8	4	3	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
silver	3	1	3	5	3	5	3	6	second	0	5	4	0	0	5	4	0
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)									infry. & dark	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	5
Trinidad, red, in									Bombay, in cks.	0	3	4	0	4	3	4	0
bond .per cwt.	69	0	96	0	59	0	82	0	Castorum	5	0	20	0	10	0	28	0
gray	64	0	68	0	54	0	58	0	China Root .per cwt.	9	0	10	0	9	0	0	0
Grenada	61	0	68	0	50	0	54	0	Coculus Indicus	15	0	16	0	12	0	13	0
Dominica & St. Lucia	53	0	62	0	51	0	52	0	Cod-liver Oil, per gal.	4	9	7	0	4	6	7	0
Para	64	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	Colocynth, apple, p. lb.	0	11	1	4	0	10	1	2
Bahia	54	0	57	0	46	0	47	0	Colombo Root, per cwt.	15	0	47	0	0	10	30	0
Guayaquil	68	0	70	0	60	0	65	0	Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	14	0	25	0	24	0	40	0
COFFEE, in bond (duty									Cream Tartar, per cwt.								
3d. per lb.)									French	140	0	0	0	122	6	125	0
Jamaica, good, mid.									Venetian	142	6	0	0	125	0	127	6
to f.	71	0	94	0	75	0	90	0	gray	125	0	127	6	110	0	115	0
low mid. & mid.	65	0	70	0	64	0	73	0	brown	118	0	120	0	105	0	107	6
fine ordinary	62	0	64	6	59	0	63	0	Croton Seed	70	0	80	0	70	0	90	0
good ordinary	59	0	61	0	56	0	58	0	Cubebs	225	0	230	0	130	0	150	0
ord. & triage.	46	0	58	0	42	0	55	0	Cummin Seed	26	0	32	0	18	0	26	0
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.	60	0	63	0	54	0	61	0	Dividivi	11	6	12	6	9	0	11	0
ordinary	55	0	59	0	46	0	52	0	Dragon's blood, reed	£7	0	£14	0	£7	0	£13	10
Plantation, fine	87	0	92	0	82	0	86	0	lump	5	5	13	0	5	5	13	0
fine mid.	82	0	86	0	79	0	81	0	Galangal Root	1	6	1	8	1	19	2	2
good mid.	75	6	81	0	75	0	78	0	Gentian Root	0	16	0	17	0	14	0	16
middling	69	6	75	0	69	0	74	0	Ginger, preservd. in bd. s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
f. ord. to low md.	67	0	69	0	65	0	68	6	(duty 2d. lb.) per lb.	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	10
mixed & triage.	53	0	60	0	45	0	65	0	Guinea Grains,								
Malabar and Mysore	57	0	78	0	52	0	76	0	per cwt.	67	0	69	0	34	0	35	0
Madras	58	0	76	0	52	0	78	0	Honey, Narbonne	70	0	90	0	70	0	90	0
Tellicherry	62	0	89	0	60	0	88	0	Cuba	26	0	38	0	23	0	34	0
Mocha, fine	112	0	123	0	96	0	106	0	Jamaica	28	0	58	0	26	0	53	0
garbled	93	0	110	0	76	0	95	0	Ipecacuanha, per lb.	3	9	3	11	3	5	3	7
ungarbled	62	0	86	0	60	0	74	0	Isinglass—								
Batavia, yellow	65	0	78	0	64	0	74	0	Brazil	1	10	4	2	1	10	5	1
pale and mixed.	56	0	64	0	51	0	63	0	East India	1	10	4	2	2	0	3	11
Sumatra	50	0	53	0	43	0	47	0	West India	3	9	4	2	3	11	4	3
Padang	53	0	58	0	48	0	52	0	Russian, long staple	12	0	13	0	13	0	14	0
Brazil, f. ord & wshd.	62	0	72	0	58	0	69	0	leaf	9	6	12	0	11	6	13	6
good ord.	58	0	61	0	52	6	57	0	Simovia.	1	6	2	6	1	6	2	6
ordinary	51	0	57	0	45	0	52	0	Jalap	4	2	4	4	4	0	4	2

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

DRUGS	1860.				1859.				GUM.	1860.			1859.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Juniper Berries, p. cwt.									Benjamin, 2nd qual.	8	5.16	10	8	10.16	10
German and French	9	0.	9	6	9	0.	10	0	3rd	3	0.	7	10	3	5.7
Italian	9	0.	10	0	8	6.	10	6	Copal, Angola red..	4	10.	4	15	3	10.4
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0	0.	0.	0	0	0.	0.	0	pale..	3	6.	4	10	3	10.0
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0	0.	0.	0	0	0.	0.	0	Benguela....	3	15.	4	5	3	13.3
Liquorice...per cwt.									Sierra Leone lb. Os.	10d.	1s.	9d	0s.	8d.	2s.
Spanish.....	83	0.	93	0	85	0.	95	0	Manilla, pr. ct.	15	0.	43	0	0	0.0
Italian.....	90	0.	98	0	95	0.	100	0	Dammar, pale pr. ct.	40	0.	46	0	46	0.50
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0	3.	0	6	0	4.	0	6		£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Naples.....	0	4.	0	5½	0	4.	0	5½	Galbanum.....	7	0.	9	0	11	0.16
Manna, flaky.....	4	9.	5	3	4	3.	4	6	Gamboge, pkd. pipe.	6	10.	9	0	6	0.7
small.....	2	6.	2	7	1	6.	2	0	in sorts.....	4	10.	6	0	4	0.5
Musk.....per oz.	24	0.	30	0	18	0.	25	0		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Myrabolans, per cwt.	10	0.	13	6	7	9.	10	0	Guaiacum....per lb.	0	10.	1	9	0	10.1
Nux Vomica.....	13	0.	14	6	13	0.	14	0	Kino.....per cwt.	95	0.	120	0	60	0.70
Opium, Turkey.....	18	6.	19	0	21	0.	21	6	Kowrie.....	13	6.	15	0	15	6.16
Egyptian..	6	0.	13	6	6	0.	9	6	Mastic, pkd., per lb.	8	6.	9	6	8	0.9
Orris Root...per cwt.	29	0.	31	0	35	0.	33	0	Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct.	160	0	220	0	160	0.220
Pellitory Root.....	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	sorts.....	90	0	150	0	90	0.150
Pink Root.....per lb.	1	0.	1	3	1	3.	1	5	Olibanum, pale drop.	60	0.	68	0	45	0.53
Quassia (bit. wd.) ton	£5	0.	0	0	6	0.	10	0	amber & yellow	40	0.	56	0	32	0.44
Rhatania Root..p. lb.	0s.	6d.	0s.	8d	0	6.	0	8	mixed & dark..	12	0.	26	0	10	0.24
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1	0.	2	6	1	0.	2	9	Senegal.....	30	0.	33	0	32	0.42
flat..	1	2.	2	9	1	2.	2	10	Sandrac.....	90	0	117	6	90	0.110
Dutch, trimd.	3	3.	3	6	3	3.	3	6	Tragacanth, leaf....	190	0.	340	0	190	0.300
Russian.....	13	6.	14	6	9	6.	10	6	in sorts.....	100	0.	130	0	70	0.120
Saffron, Spanish.....	51	0.	53	0	38	0.	40	0	LAC DYE, per lb.						
Salep.....per cwt.	£9	0s.	£12	0	£12	0	£13	0	D. T.....	1	11.	2	1	2	0.0
Sarsaparilla, Lima..	0s.	10d.	1s.	2d	0s.	10d.	1s.	1d	B Mirzapore.....	1	8.	1	9	1	8.0
Para.....	0	10.	1	2	0	11.	1	1	Other good and fine..	1	2.	2	3	1	0.2
Honduras.....	0	11.	1	6	0	11.	1	5	Ord. & Native marks	0	2.	0	11	0	1½
Jamaica.....	1	3.	2	6	1	2.	2	6	OILS.....per tun	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Sassafras.....per cwt.	10	0.	12	0	14	0.	15	0	Seal, pale.....	35	0.	0	0	35	0.0
Scammony...per lb.									yellow.....	32	0.	0	0	31	0.0
virgin.....	28	0.	30	0	30	0.	34	0	brown.....	30	0.	0	0	30	0.0
second.....	14	0.	24	0	14	0.	26	0	Sperm., body.....	100	0.	0	0	91	0.92
Seedlac.....	42	0.	60	0	30	0.	48	0	headmatter.....	102	0.	0	0	95	0.96
Seneka Root.....	2	0.	2	0	2	1.	0	0	Cod.....	35	0.	0	0	33	0.0
Senna, Calcutta.....	0	2.	0	2½	0	2.	0	2½	Whale, Greenland..	37	0.	37	5	37	0.37
Bombay.....	0	2½	0	4	0	2½	0	3½	South Sea, pale	35	0.	0	0	32	0.33
Tinnevely.....	0	3½	0	7	0	3.	0	6½	yellow.....	32	10.	0	0	31	0.0
Alexandria.....	0	4.	0	6½	0	5.	0	7½	brown.....	30	0.	0	0	30	0.0
Shellac, orange, pr. ct.	210	0	220	0	95	0.	100	0	E. I. Fish.....	28	10.	0	0	27	0.27
liver & garnet.	207	6	220	0	88	0.	105	0	Olive, Galipoli.....	60	0.	0	0	49	10.50
block.....	190	0	205	0	70	0.	95	0	Trieste.....	58	0.	59	0	0	0.0
btt.n.dk.to mid.	175	0	190	0	100	0.	112	0	Levant.....	55	0.	56	0	46	0.0
good and fine.	195	0	210	0	120	0.	130	0	Mogadore.....	53	0.	0	0	44	0.0
Snake Root.....	1	2.	1	3	0	10.	0	0	Spanish.....	60	0.	0	0	48	0.49
Spermacti, refined	1	7.	0	0	1	8½	0	0	Sicily.....	57	0.	58	0	0	0.0
Squills.....	0	2.	0	4	0	2½	0	2½	Florence, pr. ½-chst.	0	16.	0	0	0	17.0
Sticklac.....	70	0.	90	0	30	0.	49	0	Cocoonut, Cochint, tun	48	10.	49	0	42	10.43
Tamarinds, E. India.	7	6.	10	0	6	6.	11	0	Ceylon.....	46	10.	47	0	40	10.41
W.I. per cwt.	16	0.	36	0	15	0.	35	0	Sydney..	41	0.	45	0	38	0.38
Terra Japonica,									Ground Nut and Gin.						
Gambier...per cwt.	17	6.	18	0	16	6.	17	0	Bombay.....	38	0.	0	0	31	0.32
Cutch.....	26	6.	27	0	28	6.	29	6	Madras.....	42	0.	45	0	37	0.40
Valerian Root, Engl.	20	0.	40	0	20	0.	40	0	Palm, fine.....	45	0.	0	0	45	10.0
Vanilla.....									Palm Nut.....	36	0.	0	0	35	0.36
Mexican...per lb.	35	0.	75	0	40	0.	80	0	Linseed.....	29	0.	0	0	28	15.0
Brazil.....	0	0.	0	0	14	0.	20	0	Rapeseed, Engl. pale.	44	0.	0	0	37	0.0
Wormsd. (dy. 15s.) p.c.	0	0.	0	0	23	0.	0	0	brown.....	41	0.	42	0	33	10.34
FARINA, Scotch.....	16	0.	17	0	16	0.	16	6	Foreign do.	45	0.	46	0	39	0.40
GUM.....per cwt.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	brown.....	42	0.	42	10	35	10.36
Ammoniac, drop.....	2	15.	5	0	3	0.	5	5	Lard.....	63	0.	64	0	56	0.0
lump.....	0	15.	2	0	0	15.	2	5	Tallow.....	30	0.	0	0	30	10.31
Animi, fine pale.....	15	10.	16	0	14	10.	15	10	Rosin.....	7	5.	0	0	0	0.0
bold amber.....	13	0.	14	5	12	0.	14	0	OILS, Essential;						
medium.....	9	0.	11	11	8	0.	11	0	Almond, essen. pr. lb.	30s.	0d.	31s.	0d.	30	0.31
small & dark	5	0.	8	5	4	0.	6	10	expressed.....	1	0.	0	0	1	0.0
ordinary dark	2	10.	5	0	2	10.	5	0	Aniseed.....	7	6.	7	8	8	6.0
Arabic, E.I.f. pale pickd	2	13.	3	3	2	10.	2	15	Bay.....per cwt.	122	6.	0	0	90	0.100
unsorted, good to f	1	18.	2	10	1	10.	2	3	Bergamott...per lb.	6	6.	11	0	6	6.11
red and mixed	1	8.	1	16	1	2.	1	9	Cajeputa, bond, pr. oz.	0	1.	0	1½	0	1.0
siftings.....	0	0.	0	0	0	18.	1	3	Caraway....per lb.	4	3.	6	0	4	6.6
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fi.	5	10.	7	10	5	10.	7	5	Cassia.....	12	0.	12	3	16	0.16
second & infr.	2	5.	5	2	2	5.	5	0	Cinnamon (inf. b.) p. oz.	3	0.	4	3	2	0.3
in sorts.....	1	15.	2	3	1	8.	1	13	Cinnamon Leaf.....	0	2.	0	2½	0	2½
Gedda.....	1	6.	1	8	1	4.	1	5	Citronel.....	0	3½	0	4	0	3.0
Barbary, white.....	1	12.	1	16	1	10.	0	0	Clove.....	0	2½	0	3	0	2½
brown.....	1	10.	1	11	1	9.	1	10	Croton.....	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½
Cape.....	0	16.	0	18	0	16.	0	18	Juniper.....per lb.	1	10.	4	0	1	9.2
Assafoetida, fair to gd.	1	0.	4	5	1	0.	3	15	Lavender.....	2	6.	5	0	2	6.5
Benjamin, first qual.	18	10.	35	0	18	0.	28	0	Lemon.....	5	6.	10	0	6	0.11

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.			
Oils, Essential,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Lemongrass...per oz.	0	5 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6	0 6 1/2
Mace, ex	0	1 1/2	0	0	2	0	2 1/2
Neroli	6	0	10	0	8	0	11 0
Nutmeg	0	1 1/2	0	2	0	2 1/2	0 2 1/2
Orange	10	2	11	0	10	0	11 0
Otto Roses	16	0	26	0	17	0	25 0
Peppermint ..per lb.							
American	8	0	13	0	8	0	15 0
English	25	0	30	0	30	0	34 0
Rhodium ..per oz.	3	9	6	0	3	9	6 0
Rosemary ..per lb.	1	10	3	0	2	0	3 0
Sassafras	3	6	3	9	3	6	4 6
Spearmint	5	0	12	6	8	0	14 0
Spike	1	3	1	6	1	3	1 6
Thyme	2	0	3	0	2	3	3 0
PITCH, British, pr. cwt.	6	0	6	3	5	6	5 9
Swedish	10	3	0	0	10	0	0 0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.							
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under	43	6	44	6	37	6	39 0
over 6 per cent.	38	6	43	0	33	0	37 0
Madras	37	0	41	0	31	0	35 0
Bombay	35	6	37	0	25	0	27 0
British-refined	42	6	44	0	39	0	39 6
Nitrate of Soda	13	6	14	0	15	6	17 0
SEED, Canary ..p. qr.	52	0	60	0	50	0	64 0
Caraway, English, p.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
German	30	0	38	0	30	0	40 0
Clover, English, red..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
white	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Germ. & French, red	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
white	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Coriander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
East India	11	6	12	6	11	6	12 6
Hemp	42	0	44	0	36	0	38 0
Linseed, English, p. qr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Black Sea and Azof	49	6	50	0	47	0	48 0
Calcutta	51	0	0	0	48	0	0 0
Bombay	53	6	0	0	49	6	50 0
Egyptian	47	0	0	0	45	0	46 0
St. Ptrsbg., Morshnk	48	6	0	0	44	0	45 0
Archangel	40	0	41	0	39	0	40 0
Riga	38	0	40	0	0	0	0 0
Mustard, brown, p. bhl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
white	0	0	0	0	11	0	14 0
Niger	44	0	45	0	33	0	34 0
Poppy, E.I. ..per qr.	55	0	0	0	42	0	43 0
Rape, English	54	0	58	0	0	0	0 0
Danube	58	6	60	0	0	0	0 0
Calcutta, fine	57	0	0	0	41	0	0 0
Bombay, Guzerat	68	0	0	0	52	0	0 0
Feroze, & Scinde	52	0	59	0	36	0	44 0
Teel, Sesame or Gngly.	60	0	66	0	40	0	50 0
Cotton	7	0	7	10	0	0	0 0
Gnd. Nut Kernels, tn.	320	0	0	0	9	10	10 10
SOAP, Lond. yel. p. cwt.	21	0	38	0	21	0	38 0
mottled	34	0	38	0	36	0	38 0
curd	52	0	0	0	52	0	0 0
Castile	37	0	40	0	43	0	44 0
Marselles	40	0	41	0	42	0	43 0
SOY	4	1	4	2	4	9	5 0
SPICES, duty free, except pepper,							
Cassia Ligna, p. cwt.	80	0	90	0	79	0	91 0
Vera	12	0	26	0	12	0	25 0
Buds	170	0	180	0	150	0	160 0
Cinnamon, per lb.							
Ceylon, 1st quality.	1	4	2	1	1	3	1 9
2nd ditto	1	0	1	7	0	11	1 7
3rd ditto	0	9	1	2	0	9	1 2
Tellicherry	0	10	1	0	0	9	0 11
Cloves, Penang	1	1	1	4	0	11	1 2 1/2
Amboyina	0	4 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	6	0 7
Zanzibar	0	3 1/2	0	3 1/2	0	3 1/2	0 3 1/2
Ginger	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Jamaica, fine pr. cwt.	8	0	9	10	7	10	9 0
ord. to good	4	4	7	10	3	15	7 0
African	35s.	6d.	37s.	od.	31s.	6d.	33s.
Bengal	21	0	22	6	16	6	17 0
Malabar	33	0	34	0	18	6	19 6
Cochin	70	0	120	0	74	0	120 0
Mace, 1st qty. lb.	1	9	2	6	1	7	1 10
2nd. & infr.	1	0	1	8	1	0	1 6
Nutmegs per lb.							
brown Penang, &c.	1	4	3	9	1	3	3 6
Jimed	1	4	2	4	1	2	1 1
SPICES,							
Pepper (duty 6d. pr. lb.)							
Black, in bond							
Malabar	0	47	0	51	0	43	0 5
Alepee	0	47	0	40	0	43	0 4 1/2
Penang & Batavia	0	33	0	4	0	4	0 4 1/2
Singapore	0	44	0	4 1/2	0	44	0 4 1/2
White, Tellicherry ..	0	10	1	0 1/2	0	9 1/2	1 0
Other sorts	0	6	0	6 1/2	0	6	0 6 1/2
Cayenne	0	10 1/2	1	4	0	10	1 2
Pod, S. Leone pr. c.	28	0	33	0	18	0	25 0
Zanzibar	57	0	61	0	60	0	61 0
Long	33	0	38	0	28	0	40 0
Pimento, mid. to good	0	33	0	38	0	33	0 3 1/2
ordinary	0	33	0	0	0	3	0 0
SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd.	20	0	26	0	14	0	18 0
fair to good	9	0	18	0	6	0	12 0
ordinary	3	0	8	0	2	0	5 6
Bahama	0	3	1	0	0	3	1 0
TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) in bond.							
Congou, ordinary	1	2 1/2	1	3 1/2	1	1	1 2
good ordinary	1	4	1	4 1/2	1	2 1/2	1 3
but middling	1	4 1/2	1	5 1/2	1	3 1/2	1 5
blackish leaf	1	6	1	7	1	5 1/2	1 8
ditto strong	1	8	1	10	1	9	2 0
ditto to extra fine ..	1	11	2	2	2	2	2 4
Ning Yung and Oolong	1	5	2	2	1	4	2 4
Souchoon, ordinary ..	1	4	1	5	1	3	1 5
fair to fine	1	6	1	11	1	6	2 2
finest	2	0	3	0	2	3	2 6
Flowry Pekoe, ordinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
fair to good	1	8	2	6	3	0	3 3
fine to finest	3	0	6	0	4	0	5 0
Caper, scented, in bxs.	1	0	2	4	1	0	2 8
Orange Pekoe, plain..	1	3	1	6	1	0	1 8
scented	1	4	2	6	1	1	2 6
Twankay, ordy. Canton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
common to good	0	10	1	2	0	8	1 0
fine to Hyson kind.	1	3	1	4	1	1	1 2
Hyson Skin, common	0	10	0	11	0	8	0 9
good to fine	1	0	1	1	1	0	10 1
Hyson, ordy. to comm.	1	5	1	8	1	4	1 6
fair to fine	1	9	2	6	1	7	2 6
finest	2	9	4	6	2	9	5 0
Young Hys. Boh. kind	0	9	0	10	0	7	0 9
good to fine	0	11	2	4	0	10	2 6
Imperial	1	0	2	2	0	10	2 2
Gunpowder	1	0	3	9	0	10	3 9
Assam	1	7	4	6	1	6	4 6
TURPENTINE,							
Rough	8	9	0	0	9	6	0 0
Spirits, English	31	0	0	0	34	6	0 0
American, in casks	31	6	0	0	35	6	0 0
WAX, Bees, English	£ 5	5	£ 8	10	£ 5	5	£ 8 10
German	8	0	8	5	8	0	8 10
American	8	15	0	10	8	15	9 0
white fine	10	0	10	19	10	0	10 10
Jamaica	8	15	9	9	8	15	9 5
Gambia	9	0	0	0	8	15	0 0
Mogadore	6	0	7	10	6	15	7 10
East India	7	10	9	0	7	0	8 10
ditto, bleached	9	0	10	10	9	0	10 0
Japan vegetable	3	2	3	10	2	18	0 0
WOOD, DYE, bar, pr. tn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Brazil, first quality	90	0	93	0	100	0	0 0
second quality	60	0	63	0	75	0	0 0
logs	23	0	25	0	25	0	40 0
Brazilletto	4	0	5	10	5	0	7 0
Camwood	24	0	26	0	29	0	36 0
Ebony, Green	9	10	10	0	5	15	6 10
Fustic, Cuba	8	15	0	0	9	0	0 0
Jamaica	5	5	5	15	5	5	0 0
Savaniila	5	0	5	5	5	0	5 5
Zante	9	0	0	0	14	0	16 0
Logwood, Campeachy	6	10	6	15	7	10	7 12
Honduras	5	5	0	0	5	0	5 5
St. Domingo	4	15	5	0	3	15	4 0
Jamaica	4	10	4	15	3	15	3 17
Nicaragua, lar. & sol.	11	0	12	0	12	0	13 10
small	0	0	0	0	5	0	8 0
Lima, first pile	13	15	14	5	14	0	15 10
second pile	12	10	13	0	12	0	13 10
Red Sanders	5	5	5	10	4	10	0 0
Sapan, Bimas	6	0	8	10	8	0	9 10
Siam, &c.	6	0	9	10	7	10	12 0

CARBONATE OF LITHIA.

HISTORY.—As stated in our article on "Lithium and its Salts," given in our last number, carbonate of lithia exists in many of the continental medicinal springs. In several of the recent examinations of mineral waters it will be observed that lithia has been discovered, but its discovery has only been consequent on the search for other ingredients, the analysts, no doubt, believing it to be an unimportant salt.

As the use of carbonate of lithia in medicine is novel, we shall enter fully into its medicinal virtues, and more especially as the salts of lithia bid fair one day to occupy a prominent position as remedial agents.

CHEMICAL CHARACTER.—Carbonate of lithia forms the third fixed alkali, and appears in the form of a white powder; it possesses an intense alkaline reaction, similar to potash and soda—in some of its chemical characters it closely resembles these bases, in others lime and magnesia. The proto-carbonate differs from the other alkaline carbonates in being little soluble in water, requiring about 100 parts, but when dissolved in even 1,000 parts the solution is alkaline; with excess of carbonic acid it is rendered more soluble.

The taste of carbonate of lithia is similar to that of sesqui-carbonate of soda. As the equivalent of the metal lithium is small, it follows that both the alkali and the carbonate have great affinity, and, consequently, great neutralising powers for acids, and in this respect differ most widely from the corresponding fixed alkalies, bi-carbonate of potash and bi-carbonate of soda.

PROPERTIES.—One of the most remarkable properties of this base is its power of rendering uric acid soluble. Urate of lithia being the most soluble of urates, M. Lipowitz, who has made great research into the properties of lithia, found, that when the mineral lepidolite is reduced to powder and boiled with uric acid, so great is the affinity of the acid for this base, that urate of lithia is formed, although the alkali was chemically combined with silicic acid. Dr. Garrod remarks, "I have also found, that when carbonate of lithia in excess is boiled with water, the addition of uric acid causes it to dissolve, showing that the urate of the base is more soluble than the carbonate itself. The salt formed under such circumstances is the bi-urate of lithia, which crystallises in long needles, and corresponds to the salt of soda found in the blood and tissues of gouty subjects."

Urate of lithia is much more soluble in water than any other of the urate series, but to what extent is not satisfactorily explained. Lipowitz found that one part of carbonate of lithia, in ninety parts of boiling water, dissolved four parts of uric acid, with the evolution of carbonic acid gas, and the salt so formed, deprived from all traces of carbonate, dissolved in sixty parts of cold water.

Mr. A. Ure has ascertained that a solution, containing one grain of carbonate and an ounce of distilled water, when heated to 90° Fahr., and uric acid gradually added in minute quantities, until it ceased to disappear, dissolved 2·3 grains, a quantity much larger than that capable of being dissolved by either bi-carbonate of soda or bi-carbonate of potash. Binswanger found that one part of this salt, dissolved in 120 parts of water, rendered soluble, at 100° Fahr., four parts of uric acid.

To ascertain the power of carbonate of lithia in dissolving urate of soda, Dr. Garrod made the following experiment:—"A metacarpal bone was selected, the phalangeal extremity of which was completely infiltrated with gouty deposit; this was placed in a small glass, and a few grains of carbonate of lithia added, without the application of heat. In the course of two or three days, when the head of the bone was examined, no deposit could be seen, and the cartilage appeared to be restored to its normal state."

MEDICINAL USES.—The salts of lithia have not been used in medicine until recently, and are recommended in cases of uric acid gravel and chronic gouty conditions of the habit. So long ago as 1843, Dr. Ure recommended the use of carbonate of lithia as an injection into the bladder, for the purpose of dissolving calculi; and in an article which appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of August of that year, he gives an account of an experiment, in which he discovered that a "human urinary calculus, composed of uric acid, with alternate layers of oxalate of lime, when placed in a solution of four grains of carbonate of lithia in an ounce of distilled water, and steadily maintained at a blood heat during five consecutive hours, lost five grains in weight." The difficulty he experienced in obtaining carbonate of lithia prevented his further research into its power as a solvent for vesical calculi. Nothing appeared to be known of its internal employment. Dr. Pereira conjectured that by its use the urine would become alkaline, and Aschenbrenner believed that it might be given in from five to ten grains daily.

"Within the last two years," remarks Dr. Garrod, "I have made many trials of carbonate of lithia as an internal remedy, both in cases of uric acid diathesis connected with gravel, and likewise in several cases of chronic gout, and, from what I have experienced, am much satisfied with the results. When given internally, in doses of from one to four grains dissolved in water, and repeated two or three times a day, it produces no direct physiological symptom, but exerts a marked influence in cases when patients are voiding uric gravel, causing the formation of the deposits to become less, or cease altogether. In many instances in which I

have administered it to gouty subjects, the result has been to diminish the frequency of the attacks, and altogether improve the condition of the patients. I am of opinion that the salts of lithia offer to the physician most valuable agents in these cases, as their alkalinising property is of the highest order; on account of the smallness of their atomic weight; and their solvent power for uric acid or urates, far greater than that of any other agent; in addition to which, their local influence is slight, and their use does not appear to be attended with any injurious consequences. To demonstrate the superior power of carbonate of lithia in removing the deposits of urate of soda from gouty cartilage, I performed the following experiment:—Solutions were made of the carbonates of lithia, potash, and soda, in the proportion of one grain of the dry salt to each fluid ounce of distilled water; into these were placed small pieces of cartilage, completely infiltrated with urate deposit, which were allowed to remain for forty-eight hours. At the end of that time, the cartilage taken from the lithia solution was found to be restored to a natural condition; that from the potash was much acted upon, but that which had been submitted to the influence of the carbonate of soda appeared unaltered.”

“If the experiment be made with other salts of lithia, as the sulphate or chloride, in comparison with the corresponding salts of soda, the powerful influence of the former base will be at once apparent, for when sulphate of lithia, in dilute solution, comes in contact with urate of soda deposited in ligament or cartilage, double decomposition ensues, sulphate of soda and urate of lithia are formed, and the deposit is rendered soluble.”

In administering the carbonate, or any other salt of lithia, they should be given freely diluted, either in the form of powder dissolved in a large bulk of water, or in the form of gaseous water, “so as to form lithia-water, corresponding, except in strength, with the soda or potash-water in general use. When a large amount of alkali is desirable, I have usually prescribed the carbonate of lithia with some salt of potash, as the carbonate or citrate, and the combination may advantageously be administered in the aerated state.” Carbonate of lithia can also be given with phosphate of ammonia in the same form; but it must be recollected that the phosphate, as well as the carbonate of this base are very sparingly soluble in water. The great bar to the use of salts of lithia in medicine has hitherto been their expense, but in the small doses in which they are required, this need not be a serious objection, moreover, they can now be obtained at a much more moderate charge. It is probable, that should the benefit derived from their employment in gouty cases, gravel, and calculus—in which it is of importance to keep uric acid and urates in solution—be equal to what may be reasonably anticipated, the supply of the drug might be greatly increased, and its cost proportionately diminished.

CHLORODYNE.

The Article under this head, in our February Number, having called forth various inquiries, it perhaps may be as well to give the following explanation:—The formula there given was not intended as Dr. Collis Brown's, but as Dr. Ogden's, which has been extensively administered at St. Mary's Hospital, and found to be equally as efficacious as the former. Chlorodyne being a quack preparation or nostrum, an analysis cannot be obtained with any strict degree of accuracy, and it would therefore have been a gross act of injustice to Dr. Brown if we had issued a form of preparation, and palmed it off as a correct representation of his. For these reasons we gave Dr. Ogden's formula. Messrs. Anderson, of 30, Duke-street, Manchester-square, are manufacturing Chlorodyne (see Advertisement), and inform us that, in their opinion, Dr. Brown's but slightly differs from this formula.

EXTRACTS.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—Dr. Hofmann has published an interesting statement on the spontaneous decomposition of the chloride of lime. It appears that a large bottle, of about ten litres capacity, had been given to him by M. Kuhlman, of Lille, after the Great Exhibition of 1851. It remained in his laboratory until the summer of 1858, when, on entering it one morning, he found broken bottles, fragments of apparatus laying about, and several windows smashed, and all the tables and shelves covered with a dense layer of white dust. The explosion had been so violent that the neck of the bottle, with the stopper still firmly fixed in it, was projected into the area.

CAPTURE OF WHALES BY POISON.—Professor Christison has just published an account of the successful capture of whales, by means of concentrated hydrocyanic acid contained in glass tubes attached to the harpoon; but so alarmed were the crews of two whale ships, by the terrible action of the poison, that they were afraid to “flense” the whales, dreading the influence of the hydrocyanic acid diffused throughout the bodies of the animals. The Professor adds, that the success encourages future trials, when the demand for hydrocyanic acid, now rare and costly, may be had cheaply and in abundance, so soon as a remunerating demand shall make them an object of attention to the chemical manufacturer.

EFFICACY OF ETHER IN CASES OF DEAFNESS.—Dr. Lafargue has communicated to the "Bulletin de Thérapeutique" the following important case of a young deaf and dumb boy cured by ether, according to Mdlle. Cleret's method:—"Young Wailloz, of Libourne, is eight years of age; he is free from any scrofulous affection, which by many is considered the chief cause of surdo-mutism; and, on the contrary, has a very strong constitution, and as lively and active as his age requires. He was born deaf and dumb, and this affection cannot be attributed to any hereditary cause, since all the members of his family enjoy the most perfect health. His father had, a short time ago, taken him to Bordeaux, to be examined by the members of the Academy, who all pronounced him to be incurable. His treatment by ether began on the 27th of April last, when eight drops of rectified sulphuric ether were instilled into each ear. At first, the ether caused pain in the right ear, to avoid which the dose for that ear was reduced to four drops; but in the sequel this diminution was discontinued as unnecessary. The relief was almost instantaneous; on the second or third day, young Wailloz began to articulate the words 'papa, maman, tante, boire,' but, singularly enough, always in a whisper. Dr. Lafargue believes this to be caused by want of habit, and likely to wear off by the gradual development of his vocal powers. The patient hears the peal of an alarm, the striking of a clock, and the sound of a bird-call imitating the note of a quail. These unusual noises amuse him very much. He can hear better with the right than with the left ear; and as it was the former which was painful when ether was first applied, Dr. Lafargue suspects that the curative activity of the remedy is in proportion to the physiological effect it produces; a proposition only to be satisfactorily answered by future experiment. The patient is already sufficiently recovered to receive *viva voce* instruction, but the treatment is still continued."

CHLOROFORM IN ITCH.—Professor Bock, in *Schmidt's Jahrbuch* for August, states that the external application of chloroform is useful in some cases of itch. This substance appears to kill the insect, and moreover, by producing anæsthesia, it relieves the irritability of the skin. M. Bock has never observed any inconvenience to arise from the use of chloroform; and the sensation of burning, which it produces for a short time, is quite trifling in comparison with the intolerable itching caused by the disease.

CRAYONS FOR MARKING LINEN.—M. Raymount, in *Le Génie Industriel*, gives the following process for making indelible crayons:—"Make a thorough mixture of eight parts of alumina with two parts of oxyd of manganese. These ingredients must be dry, and the mixture be made impalpably fine. To this mixture add a solution of three parts of nitrate of silver in five parts of water. When the mass is thoroughly worked up it has the consistency of putty or dough, and is ready to be pressed into form by a suitable mould. The alumina is prepared by precipitation from alum by ammonia. Pipe clay or kaolin will answer nearly as well."

MANGANIC ACID.—A paper has been communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by Dr. Phipson, in which the author shows that the metal manganese, by uniting with oxygen, forms only one acid—manganic acid—analogous to chromic acid; and that the so-called "permanganic acid" does not exist. The salt so extensively used now in chemical laboratories, and known as "permanganate of potash," is shown to be *bi-manganate* of potash, corresponding to bi-chromate, or anhydrous bi-sulphate of potash. This is an important discovery in mineral chemistry.—*Scientific American*.

COLOURED LIQUIDS FOR THERMOMETERS, SHOW BOTTLES, &c.—The gradual decoloration of coloured alcohol in thermometers, by the influence of light and the precipitation consequent on the chemical change produced, is doubtless of importance to the druggist, anxious for the showy appearance of his windows. The following remarks will therefore be read with interest and benefit:—"Solutions of various salts or metals in hydrochloric acid are, some of them, of very great intensity and beauty. Thus, a *yellow* liquid is obtained by dissolving 3 parts of perchloride of iron, or hydrated peroxide, in 100 of hydrochloric acid: the colour may be heightened by adding some hydrated oxide. Various colours are produced with the solution of protocarbonate of cobalt in hydrochloric acid. The salt of cobalt used must be chemically pure, especially free from iron or nickel, which would prevent or neutralize the formation of the blue and red shade. The *green* cobalt colour is obtained by dissolving 3 parts of the protocarbonate in 100 parts of the acid, and filtering. By the addition of a few drops of the above yellow liquid the colour is deepened, and loses the bluish tinge. A *blue* colour is prepared by dissolving 6 parts of the protocarbonate of cobalt in 100 parts of the acid, and boiling for about two minutes to remove the carbonic acid or chlorine held in solution. Neither of the above two colours should be diluted with water, as this would change them to red. The *violet* colour is obtained by dissolving 34 parts of the protocarbonate of cobalt in 100 parts of the acid, mixed with 5 of water, and boiling up before filtering. A very fine *red* liquid is obtained by dissolving 45 parts of the protocarbonate of cobalt to 100 parts of acid, diluting with 45 parts of water, and boiling. All the cobalt colours change by heating the solutions, which gives them more or less a blue tinge; but, on cooling, this gives way to the colour intended. The solution of carbonate of chromium in hydrochloric acid (chloride of chromium), evaporated until it becomes hard on cooling, and dissolved in alcohol (90 p.c.) in the proportion of 25 parts of the salt and 100 of the spirit (to which are added 5 parts of acid), furnishes a fine *deep green*. Four parts of crystallised acetate of copper dissolved in a mixture of 50 parts of aqua ammoniæ and 50 of 90 p.c. alcohol, give a durable *blue*.

NOTIONS AND CHIPS.

It is calculated by Morin, in his work on mechanics, that a child growing at the rate of four inches a year, grows 0,000,000,000,9 of a foot per second.

A man is taller in the morning than at night, to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The human brain is the twenty-eighth of the body, but in a horse but the four-hundredth.

Richter enumerates 600 distinct species of disease in the eye.

There are over 3,000,000 of artificial porcelain teeth made annually in America, mostly in Philadelphia.

Pure olive oil becomes solid in contact with nitrous acid, but if it be adulterated with any other oil this result does not ensue.

Sulphuric acid has been employed, at great expense, to convert peat into charcoal.

In the manufacture of straw paper, the silica is removed from the straw by the action of caustic alkaline liquor and superheated steam.

Mr. Abel has found that an alloy, equal to from 2 to 4 per cent., of phosphorus with copper, greatly increases the density and strength of the latter.

In some experiments made at Turin, it was found that certain kinds of turf might enter into the composition of paper to the extent of from 80 to 90 per cent., and into that of millboard even to 95 per cent.

All the colours have been produced by photography, but it has been heretofore impossible to fix them. It is now stated that Mr. Toussaint, of France, has succeeded in fixing these colours permanently; and that consequently we are to have photographs of objects in all their natural colours. The principal substances used are reported to be oil of pink and chloride of gold.

Liebig says, that the objectionable acid taste which (the German) brown bread ordinarily possesses may be prevented by using some lime water in making the dough. He recommends about 50 pints of lime water to 2 cwt. of flour.

According to Vogel and Reischner prussic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen are generally to be found in tobacco smoke.

In the desert of Alacama, Chili, rich veins of nickel have been discovered.

Nitrite of chromium, prepared according to Schrötter's process, at a dull heat has the remarkable property of decomposing ammonia into its elements.

It is stated by the French press that lunacy is much on the increase in Paris.

A good baking powder is composed of 9 oz. bi-carbonate of soda, 8 oz. of tartaric acid, and 10 oz. of rice or fine wheat flour.

In man the temperature of the blood is 98 deg.; in sheep, 102 deg.; in ducks, 107 deg. During the chills of ague the heat of man's blood falls to 96 deg. and 94 deg., while at the height of fever it rises to 102 deg. and even to 105 deg.

The occupation of the razor and scissors grinders is so deadly that the average duration of life among them is only thirty-two years. The lungs of men employed in the trade, when examined after death, are found to be extensively diseased.

A helmet of the new metal, aluminium, has been made in Paris for the King of Denmark. The advantages of the metal for such a purpose are sufficient strength, with remarkable lightness.

The Vivora de Sangre is the name of a reptile found in Costa Rica, which Thomas F. Meagher, in his recent papers on that portion of Central America, published in *Harper's Magazine*, thus graphically describes as "the deadliest of reptiles, whose bite causes the blood of the victim, be it man or brute, to break forth and exhaust itself to the last drop, in an intense sweat through every pore!"

Copying-paper into which a very small proportion of copperas and common salt in solution have been introduced is superior to the common sort used for copying letters, as it requires but a very light pressure in copying, when the ink is of good quality. A little sugar added to common ink—black, blue, or red—makes it fit for copying purposes.

A solution of tungstate of soda, of 28 degrees of strength, in Twaddell's hydrometer, mixed with 3 per cent. of the phosphate of soda, will render cotton and linen fabrics unflammable. About 20 per cent. of crystallized tungstate of soda in water will answer for common use. If the outer garments of servants and children were treated with this substance we should hear of fewer accidents from burning with camphine, fluid, &c.

The actual constitution of the Academy of Medicine of Paris includes 46 physicians, 18 surgeons, 6 accoucheurs, 20 pharmacutists, chemists and botanists, and professors of physical philosophy, and 5 veterinary surgeons.

Orfila, the celebrated French chemist, being examined as "expert," on a capital trial, was asked by the president whether he could tell what quantity of arsenic was requisite to kill a fly. The doctor replied, "Certainly, M. le President; but I must know beforehand the age of the fly, its sex, its temperament, its condition, and habits of body, whether married or single, widow or maiden, widower or bachelor. When satisfied on these points, I can answer your question."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[This portion of our Journal will be thrown open to the discussion of all matters referring to the interests of our Trade; but as no opinions will be excluded, it follows that we do not hold ourselves responsible for those expressed; whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents who wish their letters to be published will do well to study brevity and write on one side of the paper only.]

Birmingham, July 28, 1860.

I was very much pleased with your remarks on the Early and Sunday Closing. I hope from the various letters that have appeared from time to time, you will not have written in vain. As short days and long evenings will soon be here, I think it would be desirable before they arrive to try if something could not be done, and that we should not be contented with only writing and saying how desirable it would be. I feel convinced both objects could be accomplished, and prove a boon equally to the employers and the employed. In large towns there might be more difficulty in coming to an unanimous conclusion than in small towns, but that difficulty might, I think, be overcome, by adopting the following plan:—If streets that lie contiguous to each other were formed into what might be called a district, then if the Chemists and Druggists were to meet in their own district, and fix the time for closing; by acting thus, I think it would prevent any unpleasant. If it was thought desirable after each district had made its own arrangement, let it appoint one or more representatives to confer together, so as to have, as far as possible, one uniform plan throughout the town. In smaller towns, where there are only a few Chemists and Druggists, they could very easily form one uniform plan. I think the hour for closing must, in some measure, depend on the locality, which it would take up too much time as well as space in your valuable publication to go into particulars about now. Sunday trade I hope will very soon be entirely done away, as regards keeping the shops open; whatever may be wanted for medicinal purposes can be had at the private door. I have acted on that principle for upwards of forty years, and found it answer well. Now, if some of the leading Chemists and Druggists in our large towns would take this subject up in earnest, it would soon be accomplished; if the employers do not take the subject up, I hope the employed will do so, and respectfully solicit their employers to close earlier, and to entirely close on Sundays.—I remain, &c., M. T.

Will you allow me respectfully to differ *in toto* from you on the subject of fixed prices. I am aware that every attempt hitherto on this point has failed; but it has been simply because too much has been attempted. The general consent of the trade has already done much towards fixing the retail prices of medicines, *as dispensed and sold in small quantities—by the ounce, &c.*, by respectable Chemists conducting their businesses honourably; these do not very greatly differ in any given town, nor so much as might be expected the kingdom over. I quite agree with you, that an absolute fixed rule in all cases is impossible, and would be an injury to the trade. But what we want, and what is urgently demanded for the trade, is, that the incessant attention, time, and energy given day and night to supplying the smallest possible quantities of medicines, should not be made an object of competition, on a mere per centage of profit, thus making the business what on the whole it is really now, one of the most self-denying, responsible, mentally laborious, and health destroying trades in the world, and yet the least remunerative. My own opinion is, that an immense improvement could easily be accomplished by your own agency. Let all the Chemists in the kingdom be requested to send in their names, wholesale and retail, who would consent to a "Trade Union," on the principle of *dispensing and selling small quantities, at one fixed price, save only to the extreme poor, and regulating the hours of business*, leaving every Chemist at perfect liberty to charge his own prices, where any larger quantities are in demand (say, above 1 or 2 ounces), and after the names are given in and published, if necessary, should there be a systematic and persevering violation of the compact, let the party be exposed, and all dealings with him refused. To say this could not be carried out, would be to deny a principle which is every day acted upon in other trades which do not half so much require it. It would be no hardship to a large proportion of the public, which

now obtains information and assistance from the Chemist, which have cost him years of labour and study to obtain, for a few pence per year, if in future it should cost them a few shillings; while to him the difference would be immense. Instead of wearing himself out at the business for thirty or forty years, no better much than when he commenced (the few are the exceptions), he may make some provision for future days in, say, twenty or thirty years. I must also differ from you that the prices for dispensing are less in villages and small towns, where expenses are low; the very reverse of this is often the case,* simply because the ridiculous competition for prices is not so strong. Our trade is, after all, peculiar, and the want of some regulation is so strongly and universally felt now, that the urgent demand would secure success.—I am, &c. J. BALL.

As the subject of Leeches is almost a monthly one, it would be useless for me to enter into the detail respecting them; but still, what one Druggist considers the best method of preserving healthy leeches, another may differ from. In answer to a correspondent in the last month's journal, on the preservation of leeches, who is in favour of feeding them by adding small fish to the aquarium, I wish to say that I certainly have tried the plan, but have not found it so successful as the way I now adopt; for my opinion is, that if once fed by minnows, &c., or have minnows, &c., given for companions, they will always require them, and unless supplied, they fall prey upon each other, which is the cause of them dying. The aquarium which I have is an upright one, and the leeches I buy one hundred at a time. I always take care to sell all the old ones before the new arrivals are put in, and if I am compelled to add the new ones, I take out the old ones, and preserve them by themselves. I place a receptacle at the bottom of the aquarium containing earth and stones, and in it a water plant (say watercress), which is changed about once a week; and I find that the oxygen, which is disengaged by the plant, forms plenty of food or nourishment to the leech, so much so, that I have no more than half a dozen die in a twelvemonth.—J. B.

Westminster, July 23rd, 1860.

Mr. D'Aubney, of City Road, has advanced a proposition to the entire class to which he belongs, and few, I think, will remain indifferent to his proposals. While assenting to his statements, and amused with the questions put to, and answered by himself, I beg respectfully to differ with him in his concluding inference, that we are unmindful of the great benefit an association would confer, and to suggest that the real cause has been our want of a medium through which we might make our requirements known. You, Sir, have supplied that want by your journal, and the support given to it, and its great success, proves my statement correct. Unfortunately, there are too many distinctions and conflicting agencies keeping us asunder. The M.P.S. knows nothing of his neighbour, a non-Pharmaceutist; and the gentleman over the way is a *Surgeon-Chemist*, whose L.S.A. would suffer if brought in contact with either. Then there are Chemists in a state of transition, I allude to assistants in "the wholesale," many of whom remain until such a time, when *younger* hands are more desirable to employers. These are not pensioned. No! but more often married men, with family responsibilities, unable, out of from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, to make any provision for the time when their activity fails. Can they re-enter the retail? Apart from the objection to married assistants, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum, will not maintain a family. What aid have they to depend on? The aged Chemist has no benefit society; the reduced and infirm Druggist is without a relief fund; proprietors of small retail businesses, what provision have they, if age or sickness should prevent their attendance in a business which has barely supported

* We never said it was not (see article); the less a man sells, the higher must be his prices.—ED.

them by their constant presence and unflinching energy? An institution, supported by the entire body, is required; and those whose good fortune has placed them above the fear of want, should come forward to give solidity to its foundation, and endeavour to mitigate the privations and sorrows of a class of men, whose education and previous life makes poverty more bitter and hard to bear, and who are generally deserving of a better fate. If you will permit this to appear in your next number, you will oblige me, and, in the absence of others better qualified, Mr. D. may rely upon my support.

J. WADE.

Liverpool, August 2nd, 1860.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the interest and utility of the information contained in the "Chemist and Druggist." At the same time allow me to reiterate the opinion expressed by so many of your intelligent correspondents, that the spirit of rancour entertained in the earlier numbers against the Pharmaceutical Society, was ill-advised, and contrary to the best interests of your

supporters. That this feeling has abated augurs well, both for your success and for the cause of truth, which was seriously compromised in those early attacks. In a note appended to your correspondent at p. 263, you still manifest a censorious spirit, which your best friends will not justify or approve, and, I think, the "editors of the 'Chemist and Druggist'" should inform themselves, through the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, before they give any opinion, or express any doubt or "astonishment," as to its proceedings. It was distinctly stated at the meeting to which you refer, that the "Pharmaceutical Journal" was a valuable property, bequeathed by the indefatigable and generous editor to the Society; that its financial year commenced only in January, and the publisher could present no account until the end of the year. This answers your correspondent, but I hope you will put yourself in communication with the Society in a more friendly spirit.—Yours, &c.

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D.

QUERIES.

[No Communications will be attended to unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Correspondents requiring answers must send their queries early in the month. This part of our journal will in future receive our most careful attention, and we doubt not that with the assistance of our Subscribers it will prove a very valuable and important feature. We shall be glad of this assistance with such queries as we are unable to answer.]

G. D. P., Oswego, U. S.—Numbers 7 and 8, which you complain of not having received, were duly mailed. We are sorry they have not come to hand, more especially as both are now out of print.

B. R., who inquires for the best mode of filling narrow-mouthed Pomade Bottles, so as to exclude the air and retain the colour of the Pomade, has omitted to comply with our rule respecting the signature.

In reply to Mr. J. Gunn's inquiry, I forward the following formula:—Take of strychnine crystals 5j, fine sugar 5ij, dissolve, with a little acid in water Oij, steep 5 lbs. wheat therein for twenty-four hours, and dry with a moderate heat.—D. H. CUSSENS.

D. H. CUSSENS (Proprietor of the New French Preparation, "Neroline"), informs G. W. that it may be procured in bottles, at 13½d. and 2s. 9d., of Mr. W. Edwards (Wholesale Agent), 67, St Paul's, London; from most Patent Medicine Houses, or direct from the Proprietor, 219, High-street, Lincoln.

Is the following sign legal?—"J. Turner, Chemist and Druggist, Assistant to the late Dr. Turner." We cannot undertake to answer legal questions, but should think it is legal, especially if Assistant was replaced by Dispenser.

IGNORAMUS.—The following formula for Liq. Cinchonæ Battley, is from Gray's Supplement:—"Macerate coarsely powdered yellow bark, with twice its weight of cold distilled water, for four or six hours, and press; repeat this two or three times; mix the liquors together; filter them; evaporate the clear liquor until the sp. gr. of it shall be 1·2; then let it stand for some hours; decant off the clear part, and add sufficient proof spirit to reduce the sp. gr. to 1·1."

"CHEMICUS," (W.S.)—We know of no better work on the Practice of Medicine than Barlow's Manual.

D. H. C.—The query for Black Drop has been filled.

AQUA.—Lithiated potash water is made with citrate or carbonate of potash and lithia. For further information we refer you to our article on carbonate lithia in this impression of our journal. Lithic acid is sold in the form of a white crystalline powder. See article on lithic acid in our July number.

R. H. LOWE.—We believe it is compulsory for all candidates for the office of "Dispenser in the Army" to pass the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

ENQUIRER should apply, re Blacks, &c., to the Cottage Gardener. See advertisement in present number.

G. A.—CONDITION BALLS.—Ferri iodide 5i; make into ball with glycerine. Administer one every other morning.

J. WILLIAMS enquires where a machine can be procured for moulding fancy soaps into tablets, its cost, descriptions, &c.

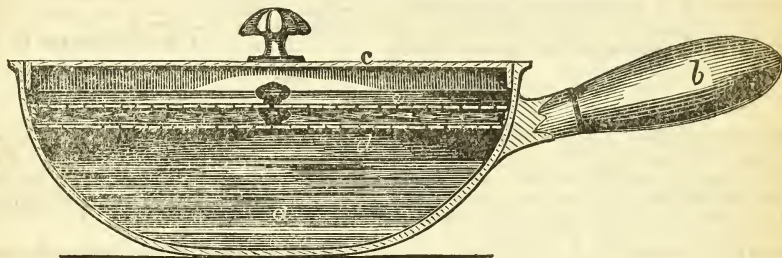
ALFRED HUME would be obliged to any one who will favour him with a formula for Castor Oil Pills.

D. H. C. would be glad to know from any Chemist the recipe for a good Hair Dye, permanent, and which will not discolour the skin. (Cooley, Beasley, and Piesse, each give several recipes for above, but perhaps some of our readers will reply.)

SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS (RECENTLY FILED).

No. 2031. Richard Kelly Geldard, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Pharmaceutical Chemist, for "Improvements in the method of and Apparatus for Making Pharmaceutical or other Infusions." Patent dated 6th September, 1859.

This invention is intended principally for the purpose of facilitating the infusion of pharmaceutical ingredients, so as to obtain a more perfect infusion, and in less time than by the method and apparatus hitherto in use. The apparatus consists of a pan or vessel of a convenient form for cleansing, and less in height than it is in diameter, formed of block-tin or other suitable material (pure tin hardened with antimony being preferred), and provided with a handle and lid, or cover. In the interior of this pan or vessel, and near to the top of the same



are two sieves or strainers, made of perforated material or fabric; the ingredients to be infused are placed between the two sieves or strainers, and cold water is poured into the pan or vessel until the ingredients are covered; heat is then applied to the pan or vessel until the water is raised to 212° , the pan or vessel is then removed and enveloped in felt or other non-conductor of heat for about five minutes; the pan or vessel is then placed in an open vessel, and if the infusion require to be cooled cold water is poured on the lid so as to accelerate the cooling operation. In the accompanying section, *a*, is the pan or vessel, *b*, the handle, *c*, lid or cover, *d*, strainer on which the material to be infused is laid, *e*, strainer placed above the same.

NOTICES OF NOVELTIES.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

SOME short time since a very useful contrivance was issued by Messrs. Savory, of Bond-street, for the purpose of preventing the frequent accidents that arise from one bottle being mistaken for another in the hurry of dispensing; it consisted in a sudden constriction or lessening of the passage in the neck of those dispensing bottles that are employed to contain strong or powerful remedies; the effect of this is, that the liquid can only be poured out in a small stream; and hence, if the bottle containing a poison, requiring to be used only in small doses, should be mistaken for one containing a less active remedy, the slowness with which the liquid is poured out, at once informs the dispenser of its powerful character. Were these bottles to come into general use we should not have to bewail such fatal and too frequent accidents as the administration of an ounce and a half of *Træ. Opii* for *Haustus Niger*, and others of a similar character.

We are indebted to the same firm for a most ingenious bottle for dispensing powders, especially those potent ones requiring to be used in minute quantities. This bottle, which is manufactured by Mr. Toogood, of Mount-street, is very peculiar; it is covered over with a cap, lined with cork, on removing this the neck of the bottle is found to be closed, there being no aperture to admit of a cork or stopper; on one side a small circular hole is drilled, through which (by tapping with the finger) the powder is discharged in the most gradual and accurate manner into the scale pan. When not in use the aperture is covered by the cap, by which the loss of the volatile portion is prevented, and all dust excluded. We have tested these bottles with various powders, and found they are very convenient in use, and well adapted for powerful remedies, as they enable the dispenser to weigh small quantities with very slight trouble, and without the necessity of having recourse to a spatula. There is also an aperture at the bottom, closed by a mounted cork, by which the bottle can be replenished when its store is exhausted. We noticed one slight, but by no means unimportant plan adopted in the labelling of those used for very strong remedies, namely that the dose was stated on the outside, thus adding one more to the securities against fatal accidents.



TRADES LIST OF PATENTS,

Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by WEATHERDON & CO., PATENT AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.

LETTERS PATENT.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

- 137 Blair, H., Farnworth, improvements in the production of carbonic acid gas.
- 153 Laurens, C. P. P., Rouen, improvements in the manufacture of chlorine.
- 212 Duncan, J., Scott, A., and Dawson, J., Greenock, N.B., improvements in re-burning animal charcoal, and in the application of the products arising therefrom, and in the apparatus employed therein.
- 256 Jossa, F., Sunderland, improvements in the manufacture of sal ammoniac from small and refuse coals, and from the gas generated in the manufacture of coke.
- 293 Willans, J. G., Belfast, improvements in the manufacture of soda.
- 352 Deacon, H., Widnes, and Robinson, T., St. Helen's, Lancashire, improvements in the manufacture of soda.
- 1126 Hunt, W., Tipton, Staffordshire, improvements in the manufacture of carbonate of soda, and in apparatus to be employed in the said manufacture, also in utilizing waste products obtained in the said manufacture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 72 Jameson, J., Gateshead, improvements in compressing and expanding æriform fluids.
- 156 Gedge, W. E., Wellington Street, improvements in retorts for the distillation of bituminous schists.
- 171 Gatellier, E. L., France, improvements in the manufacture of the crucibles, muffles, or pots used for the reduction of the ores of zinc.
- 193 Huggins, H. J., St. Vincent, West Indies, improvements in filtering and decolorizing cane juice solutions of sugar, and other liquids, and in the manufacture of sugar.
- 209 Walton, F., Haughton Vale, near Manchester, improvements in the manufacture of varnish, and in treating oils, also in the application of products obtained therefrom.
- 232 Walker, T., Birmingham, improvements in means for cleansing sewage and other waters.
- 235 Luis, J., Welbeck Street, improvements in the apparatus for preparing and clarifying resinous substances.
- 296 Dahlke, J. G., Kingsland Road, Middlesex, improved filtering compositions, and improvements in filtering vessels and apparatuses.
- 321 Prou-Gaillard, A., Paris, improvements in vessels for containing solid or fluid matters of all sorts.
- 322 Chartroule, P., Paris, iodine inhaling means, and apparatus for medical purposes.

PROVISIONAL PATENTS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

- 1201 Agata, D. S., Lisbon, an improved disinfectant.

- 1242 Copeutt, J., Hatton Garden, improvements in manufacturing gas and carbon, or lampblack, in one or the same apparatus, and in the apparatus employed therein, and for means and apparatus for rendering the gas applicable for lighting of ships, light-houses, mines, and all other places where gas can be used.
- 1448 Spence, W., Chancery Lane, improvements in the mode of, and apparatus for, reducing silicious substances to a fluid state.
- 1480 Keates, T. W., Blackfriars, an improved mode of separating carbonic acid gas from the gaseous products derived from the distillation of peat and other vegetable matter.
- 1522 Wilson, J., Glasgow, improvements in the manufacture or production of sulphur or brimstone; sulphurous acid and sulphuric acid.
- 1563 Binks, C., Parliament Street, improvements in manufacturing oxygen gas.
- 1564 Binks, C., Parliament Street, improvements in manufacturing chlorine.
- 1591 Nicholson, E. C., Kennington Road, Surrey, improvements in the manufacture of a peroxide of lead, having peculiar oxidizing properties.
- 1647 Townsend, J., and Walker, J., Glasgow, improvements in obtaining sulphur, sulphite, and hyposulphite of lime, and oxide of manganese, from or by waste chemical products.
- 1680 Brearley, T., Whitechapel, improvements in machinery for producing and revivifying animal charcoal.

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

- 1546 Hooper, W., Mitcham, improvements in reworking compounds of india rubber and sulphur, and in insulating telegraph wires or conductors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 824 Davies, J., and Paine, G., Truro, improvements in the manufacture of gunpowder.
- 1016 Holder, J., Brighton, improvements in apparatus for consuming all noxious exhalations from drying ovens used for chemical and chemical manure works, and arising from such works, and from mixing decayed substances in strong acids.
- 1404 Clark, W., Chancery Lane, improvements in the preservation of animal and vegetable matters.
- 1408 Waller, G. A., Dublin, improvements in apparatus for filtering and solidifying.
- 1467 Moule, J., Hackney Road, an improved self-acting apparatus for precipitating and collecting from solutions metals and their salts, parts of which apparatus is applicable to flushing purposes.
- 1479 Dressel, R., Kingsland, and Figge, A., High Holborn, improvements in the manufacture of yeast.

SUPPLEMENT.

RESPIRATORS—Their Philosophy and Construction.

For the introduction of the instruments known as respirators the public are indebted to Dr. Julius Jeffreys, who many years since took out a patent for the contrivance which bears his name, and is still manufactured under his superintendence.

The scientific principle on which a well constructed respirator acts is sufficiently simple and easy of explanation; yet, strange to say, is generally entirely misunderstood, not only by the public at large, but by many of the manufacturers of these instruments. If we reflect for a moment on the degree of warmth natural to the human body, namely, about 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and on the different atmospheric temperatures to which it is exposed, varying even in this country from an amount of cold some 10° or 15° below freezing to the intense heat of a July day, we shall at once perceive that there is an imperative necessity for organs as delicate as the lungs being protected from so great a variation of temperature. This protection is naturally accomplished by one of those exquisite contrivances which are always to be found, when looked for with an inquiring eye, in the structure of the human body. The quantity of air that an adult takes in at each inspiration is about three-quarters of a pint. This alone is only sufficient to fill the mouth and larger air vessels, consequently it could never reach the finer air tubes and cells of the lungs, did not the air possess in itself a peculiar mixing power, or, as it is expressed in scientific language, a power of diffusion: that is to say, two portions of air contained in distinct vessels which communicate by even a small opening, will mix with each other perfectly in the course of a very short space of time; by means of this property the pure air which we take into the larger air tubes of our lungs, gradually, after becoming warmed, passes into the smaller air cells, where it acts upon and purifies the blood.

This beautiful contrivance is sufficient for all healthy persons: by its means the Arctic voyager is enabled to inhale an air so cold, that the moisture of his breath as it passes out is frozen upon his beard or upon the covering with which he protects his face. But the case is far different with the invalid, his lungs are in so irritable a state as to be susceptible of an injurious impression from even a slight decrease in temperature: hence the desirability of a residence, during winter at least, in some of the more genial climates of the south of Europe, Madeira, &c. &c. This change of residence fortune unfortunately forbids to many; and the question at once suggests itself, can we by any means obtain a substitute? Let us first examine the means ordinarily adopted. Most persons having delicate lungs cover over the mouth and nostrils with a wrapper or scarf on proceeding into the open air from a warm room in cold weather; and no one can deny that considerable benefit often results from the proceeding. The mode in which such a wrapper acts is sufficiently evident: a considerable proportion of the warm moist impure air breathed out is contained or entangled in the fibres of the cloth, and mingling with the colder air drawn in at the next respiration, renders it somewhat warmer and moister than it would be otherwise, but with this serious disadvantage, that the air so inhaled is less pure than it naturally should be; in other words, it contains much of the carbonic acid gas that ought to have passed away, and consequently it has a smaller proportion of oxygen.

Struck with these disadvantages, Dr. Jeffreys endeavoured to construct an instrument which, whilst it imparted the warmth and a considerable proportion of the moisture of the outgoing impure breath to the cold air entering the mouth, should not admit the re-entrance of any of the impure air itself. After many experiments, it occurred to him to convey the outgoing breath over finely divided metallic surfaces, when it would precipitate moisture upon them, and they would become warmed; and if the fresh cold entering air were conveyed over the same surfaces, it would receive from them moisture, and become heated.

In order to still further purify the air from the smoke and dust of towns, he drew out the metallic conductors into very fine wires; these were placed parallel to each other, so as to form a flat layer, like the perpendicular wires of a wire gauze blind, the cross wires being removed: each respirator being constructed of from ten to twenty such layers forms a delicate sieve, which would, especially when moist, arrest the dust and sooty particles floating in the air.

In Dr. Jeffrey's respirator as at present constructed, each of these layers is at a small distance from the others, and there is no metallic connection between them, so that when in use the warmest layers (those towards the mouth) cannot have their heat conducted to the colder ones situated in front. Each layer, to use the words of the inventor, thus becomes a little isolated magazine of warmth, having its own grade of temperature, and the action of the whole instrument is as follows:—The warm breath as it leaves the mouth heats up the first layer as it passes through, and of course falls in temperature in so doing. It then passes through another layer, which, having no metallic connection with the first, remained colder while it was receiving heat; this second layer being colder than the breath, can take heat

from it. In the same way, though the breath has lost this second quantity of heat, it finds the third layer colder than itself, and yields warmth to it; and in the same way through all the succeeding layers, each of them acquires lower and lower grade of warmth, until, if their number be large enough, the breath, while passing out, is stripped of nearly all the warmth it received from the lungs.

By this arrangement we have a succession of distinct stores of warmth and moisture, each at a higher and higher grade: from the outermost, which is perhaps but little above the temperature of the atmosphere, to the innermost, which may, if desired, be given a temperature perhaps of 90°. This arrangement of the conductors is also the best for transferring the warmth and moisture to the fresh entering breath. The outermost layer, though it has but little warmth, being nevertheless one grade warmer than the fresh air, can give it the first step of warmth. The next layer, being a stage warmer, can raise the air a step higher, and so on with all the rest; until the innermost, if the layers have been numerous enough, may be made to heat the entering breath to the utmost point that is ever desirable.

It is plain that by varying the number of layers the warming and moistening effect of such an instrument can be regulated with great nicety.

The principle of the respirator is the warming of a number of finely divided good conducting metallic layers by the outgoing breath, which heat is as readily imparted to the cold re-entering air. Its value depends on its being formed of good conducting materials, those that will readily receive, and as quickly impart heat: hence, such substitutes as cork respirators, and contrivances of that class, are utterly inefficient, not being as useful as a well-applied scarf or neck wrapper.

There is one drawback to the utility of the instruments,—namely, their costliness. As it is requisite that they should be formed of some incorrodible metal, deeply gilt silver wire is almost necessitated; and as their action depends on the accuracy of their construction, they cannot be very cheaply made.

Several contrivances have been manufactured with a view to obviate the high cost of the respirator as originally designed. The Ethereon consists simply of two plates of finely perforated metal, through which the air is drawn and expelled. It is obvious that this must be very inferior in efficacy to one consisting of ten to twenty layers of finely divided wire.

Collier's Respirator is on the same principle, being formed of two plates, the perforations of which are still larger; the peculiar speciality of this instrument being that it is formed of the new metal aluminium. We do not see why a really efficient instrument should not be formed of a sufficient number of finely perforated plates; and would strongly recommend the manufacturers to turn their attention to the improvement of those constructed on this principle, as at present there is no doubt but that they are vastly inferior to the original invention.

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

The following letter appears in the last number of our contemporary the "Lancet":—

"SIR,—The consideration of the subject of poisoning by accident or mistake is revived every now and then, when a case occurs which illustrates the need of some precautionary measures. It is, however, soon forgotten, until another victim falls under the present system of dispensing and vending poisonous medicines; and it will be on the present occasion, unless the attention which has been attracted to it by your leader in last week's 'Lancet' shall induce those whom it may concern to adopt some efficient scheme of precautions and safeguards.

"The 'Act to Amend the Law relating to the Unlawful Administering of Poisons,' passed by the Government in February last, supplies a great defect in our criminal law, and will, no doubt, do much to prevent the perpetration of such offences as that which was the immediate cause of its enactment; but it does nothing to affect the indiscriminate sale of poisons, and makes no attempt to provide against what are called 'accidental poisonings.' Former attempts at legislation on this matter have failed, because of the impracticability of the measures which have been proposed. The authors of such measures have constructed schedules of poisons, from which more dangerous substances have been omitted than any included; and they have attempted to place restrictions on the sale of articles in such constant demand amongst artisans of all classes, as to make it utterly impossible to carry the law into effect. With the sale of those poisons in constant use amongst artists, mechanics, and others, we believe it to be as impossible to interfere as with the sale of lucifer matches, which are now the favourite instruments of suicide and murder in France and Germany. But the 'accidental poisonings'—those cases in which a druggist sells a customer laudanum for tincture of rhubarb or black-draught; or in which a relative or nurse administers to a patient a poisonous external application instead of a mixture, or gives two tablespoonfuls of some active medicine instead of a teaspoonful—these, we believe, to be easily preventible. The first step should be taken in the druggist's establishment. He might fairly be required to keep all poisonous matters in vessels of some peculiar construction.

"But here occurs the question—How shall we decide on what are to be considered poisonous matters? The want of a satisfactory answer to this question led some of those who have attempted to legislate on the subject into some absurdities. They made an arbitrary selection of several articles which were well known to be poisonous, and directed these to be secluded in a "poison closet," leaving others perfectly free which were just as dangerous. They omitted to lay down any rule which could serve as a guide in deciding what ought and what ought not to be considered a poison. Now we believe it is perfectly easy to give such a definition as might serve for the basis of legislation—a definition which shall include all known substances, and any others which may be hereafter discovered and introduced into medicine. It is clear that such a definition can only be based on the dose. The line between danger and safety is sometimes very narrow, and doctors themselves differ about poisonous doses; but we believe we shall lay down a rule capable of universal application when we say that every liquid should be considered as poisonous the maximum dose of which for ordinary therapeutical purposes does not exceed one drachm, and every solid substance the maximum dose of which does not exceed five grains. All such liquids and solids vendors should keep in such vessels as would indicate the dangerous nature of their contents, and this, we believe, would effectually guard against one class of accidents. It is just as easy to provide against the others. Most external applications are dangerous if swallowed, and consequently these should be placed in bottles of a distinctive shape, which would prevent their being mistaken for medicines to be taken internally.

"There is but one other source of danger to be guarded against, and that is, the possible administration of an overdose of some powerful medicine. This might be easily prevented by the use in such cases of bottles of the same peculiar construction as those in which it is proposed to keep poisons on the druggists' shelves; and we are of opinion that the bottles with contracted necks are well suited for both purposes, affording, as they are acknowledged to do, sufficient indication to dispenser, nurse, or patient, of the potent nature of the medicine.

"If these precautions were adopted, in our opinion accidents could only happen from ignorance or criminal carelessness, for which individuals may be fairly made responsible; and there can be no doubt that a system founded on the principles we have laid down would most effectually prevent a class of poisonings which are unhappily too often a scandal to medical men and druggists, and a source of grief to their patients and customers.

"We have not touched upon the question how chemists and apothecaries are to be brought to adopt the scheme proposed—whether it should be by Act of Parliament or otherwise; but we are strongly inclined to the belief that a simple recommendation emanating from either the Home Office or the Royal College of Physicians would be sufficient. The best and most respectable portion of the fraternity would immediately act upon it, and the rest would ultimately follow their example. A system of safeguards so recommended in the public behalf would unquestionably be insisted upon by the physic-taking public; and when once become an *established custom*, any neglect or departure from its provisions would imply such an utter want of ordinary care and prudence as to be altogether without excuse and deserving the severest punishment.

"In conclusion, perhaps you will allow us to make known to those parties who, in consequence of the allusion you were pleased to make to our newly-invented bottles, have addressed to us letters of inquiry on the subject, that, apart from the public advantage which we firmly believe would follow the general use of these vessels, we have no interest whatever in the matter. Any one may get information, and purchase the bottles upon exactly the same terms as ourselves, by applying to Mr. Toogood, 37, Mount-street, or to Messrs. Maw, Aldersgate-street. To those who may entertain doubts as to the practicability of the plan we have proposed, we may say that it may be seen here in full operation, and we shall be pleased to receive a visit from all who may wish to satisfy themselves upon that point.

"We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"New Bond-street, Aug. 7th, 1860.

"SAVORY & MOORE."

A French commission, appointed to examine into the means of destroying insects which prey upon grain that is stored up, have reported that a small quantity of chloroform or sulphuret of carbon put into the interior of a grain pit, and then hermetically sealed up, will destroy all the pests. About 75 grains of sulphuret of carbon are sufficient for about four bushels. Grain placed in a heap, and covered with a tarpaulin, may be effectually treated thus to destroy such insects.

A paper has been communicated to the *Moniteur Scientifique* by M. de Luca, professor of chemistry in Paris, detailing the result of an analysis of one of those wonderful plants that vegetate suspended in the air without any contact with the soil. He found that such a plant as the *Tillandria dianthoidea*, after being burned, contained ten per cent of ashes, in which were silica, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, phosphoric acid, and a very appreciable quantity of iron, manganese, sulphuric acid and chlorine. This plant must have attracted its mineral elements from the dust which was floated on the breeze.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

New York, July 25th, 1860.

We stagnate here in the hot months; our energy expires, and we are fit but for going through the positively necessitous routine of daily existence, consequently you have not had my promised letters.

Several topics of interest occur to me—a leading one, our New State Law for the regulation of the Sale of Poisons. It was passed in April last by the legislature of the State of New York, and has jurisdiction over this part of the Union only. In some points of view its provisions are stringent; it is only within a few days that a copy has been accessible, and I forward you by this mail a late number of the “New York Drug Reporter,” in whose columns it appears. The druggists are generally opposed to it, as it makes them so much additional trouble; but the public are strongly in its favour,—a fact well evidenced by the action of the state legislators in passing it. The profession, as you will notice by a report of the proceedings of the New York Academy of Medicine, also given in the “Drug Reporter,” are unanimous in its favour, and voted to print and circulate among the city apothecaries copies of the Act; by the way, an unprecedented piece of enterprise for them. I may remark, however, that such laws are often inoperative in this free-and-easy land, and I do not anticipate any great results from the present one; unless, it may be, additional carefulness on the part of the druggists, which will certainly be some advantage. Several penalties will have to be enforced before they will feel the necessity of observing its provisions to the letter.

In poisoning cases we keep pace with you; among a multitude of others, a novel one occurred a few days since in this city. Two little girls found an empty bluing bottle, and filling it with water, drank the contents; both died. Quantities of this bluing are sold here; its principal ingredients are Prussian blue and oxalic acid.

We notice your agitation of the subject of adulterations; a similar stirring up of the same subject is sadly needed here; but inasmuch as the majority of the wholesale houses are directly engaged in vending adulterated goods, any action would prove a Herculean job for the minority, and not a very enviable one, as you can imagine. Attention is drawn to the subject, however, and I should not be surprised at the formation, at no late period, of a society for the special object of suppressing and detecting adulterations.

The Great Eastern looms up magnificently in our noble Hudson river. Crowds visit her—18,000 persons yesterday; receipts 1,800*l.*, which figures up very well. In a few days she will make an excursion of two days to Cape May, a famous Atlantic watering place, fare 2*l.*; the number of tickets is limited to 2,000. She is announced to sail on her return voyage, on the 16th August.

The Prince of Wales landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday, as we learn by telegraph; as we don't get hold of live Princes every day, in this democratic land, you may rely on our making a commendable time when he reaches the Metropolis.

I meet with the “Chemist and Druggist” frequently among the trade, and infer that you have acquired a very flattering number of subscribers on this side of the water. Many regard it as the most practically valuable publication of the kind issued in England, and, in fact, the only one adapted to the wants of transatlantic druggists; several subscribers have handed me their names to forward, which I do with pleasure. The enterprising style in which you conduct it takes capitally with the Americans, who are terribly go a-head, and admire all things similar.

The wholesale druggists, heretofore a very steady-going conservative set, have been growing venturesome within the year, and several leading concerns now occupy palatial premises, in striking comparison with their former insignificant quarters. Among others we particularise specially the large cash house of P. Dorvis (in Broadway, the leading thoroughfare), who is transacting trade with every State in the Union on the cash basis exclusively—a rather uncommon method in this country of easy credits. In a hurried glance at his magnificent premises—the fitting up of which, just completed, is admirable—I noticed all the leading items in London and Paris perfumeries and fancy articles from Lubin's, Low's, Cleaver's, Ede's, as well as a huge pile of lint of Morgan Brothers' brand, and a capital display of Ede's, Preston's, and other productions. Under the energetic management of this enterprising house these goods will, doubtless, be rapidly introduced into many of the most remote sections of our “great country.”

Our National Pharmaceutical Society will hold its annual session in New York in September, and an interesting sitting is anticipated. I will at that time briefly run over their doings for your journal. Some 500*l.* has been subscribed by the New York druggists to defray the expense of a banquet to the Society; which will, doubtless, cover the outlay for a very elaborate affair,

I hear that a gentleman is about introducing into the English market a very novel article, Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-closet, which has attained considerable reputation here, and is said to be perfectly free from the deleterious substances contained in writing and printing papers. He left by the last steamer, and takes a stock with him.

To the Friends of the Chemist & Druggist.

Do not forget that this is the last number of our first Volume. Two-thirds—the whole of our original subscriptions—expire at this time; but we confidently expect, that not only will they all be renewed, but that those who feel an interest in our progress, will add to our subscription list by sending new names with their own. Bear in mind that our present great outlay can only be made remunerative by a very large circulation; also that the peculiar character of our Circular—which we continue to supply exclusively to members of the trade—prevents our availing ourselves of the usual channels of sale through the booksellers, and debars us from that circulation among the general public, open to other Journals which do not contain private trade matter.

Recent Notices of the “Chemist and Druggist.”

“The ‘Chemist and Druggist’ is a unique and useful journal, which is not only a good medium for advertising among the large and important trade of which it appears to be, to a certain extent, the organ and representative; but aims also, in its enlarged form, at providing those into whose hands it may fall with literature and politics. As a journal for reference as to things invented and patented, it seems to have a special province, &c.”—*Leader*.

“Another noticeable fact in connection with cheap literature is the establishment of sundry cheap organs specially devoted to certain distinct branches of trade. There is the ‘Chemist and Druggist,’ and the ‘Ironmonger,’ and others; and a curious feature about these *fliegende blätter* is that their contributors are for the most part professional journalists and popular essayists.”—*Critic*.

“The ‘Chemist and Druggist’ contains able articles.”—*City Press*.

“Each succeeding issue has evinced an earnest desire to meet the requirements of the respectable body to whom it appeals; the literary contents are of the most practicable and useful kind, and will be looked for eagerly by the members of a trade affording such an unlimited field of research. Its success is owing to the fact of its usefulness; it is not too scientific, it takes the world as it finds it, and does not waste effort in writing for the body as it ought to be, and, perhaps, may be one hundred years hence.”—*Lincolnshire Guardian*.

“The ‘Chemist and Druggist’ is the title of a new Pharmaceutical and business journal published in London, and which promises to take high rank among the useful class of periodicals devoted to the interests of various trades.”—*American Druggists’ Journal*.

“Among some thirty or forty periodicals of a similar nature, published in various countries, we peruse none with so much satisfaction. It has a life and vigour positively refreshing, when contrasted with most other works of the kind. In thus characterizing it we would not omit noting, that in practical value it is not outdone by any cotemporary. Entertaining these views, we cheerfully recommend the work to our friends.”—*American Drug Reporter*.

“This is a monthly serial, the sixth number of which lies before us. A part is devoted to scientific matters connected with chemistry and pharmacy, to abstract specifications of patents, with a list of patents, and the remainder to druggists’ trade lists, with business advertisements. It is a work which promises to be of great value to the druggist, and should be in the possession of every one following that branch of business.”—*British American*.

“Contains a vast amount of information for apothecaries, druggists, medical and surgical instrument dealers, &c.”—*Hall’s Journal of Health*.

“The ‘Chemist and Druggist,’ of London.—We are happy to add to our exchange list this new and well-conducted journal. It was established as a means of direct communication with the chemists and druggists, and has, we understand, met with signal success. We shall give it a full notice at another time.”—*Journal of Materia Medica*.

“The ‘Chemist and Druggist,’ published monthly, as a Trade Circular, in London, and sent to American subscribers from the New York agency, 150, Broadway, at \$1.50 a year, appears to be almost invaluable to those engaged in the drug business. It contains much of scientific interest and value, besides having a *priced list* of almost everything the trade deals in.”—*Journal of Rational Medicine*.

IMPORTANT WORKS IN PREPARATION.

A NEW Elementary Work on Physiology, entitled **PHYSIOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS AND SELF-INSTRUCTION**, preceded by the First Steps in Physiology for Beginners, by JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.C.S and F.R.S., Surgeon to University College Hospital, has been some time in preparation, and will shortly be published.

A NEW Work ON THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AFTER SURGICAL OPERATIONS, by Mr. JAMES PAGET, F.R.S., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, and Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is preparing for publication.

DR. ODLING, F.R.S., Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has prepared for the press a "**MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY, DESCRIPTIVE AND THEORETICAL**", which will shortly be published. This work is intended as an elementary text-book, for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemistry, according to which the molecule of water is represented by the formula H_2O . Water thus becomes a unit of comparison, to which the majority of oxides, hydrates, acids, salts, alcohols, ethers, &c., can be referred. Moreover, the anomaly of the vapour-density of water is hereby obviated, and its volume-equivalent made to correspond with that of other compound bodies. This system has been made the basis of elementary teaching by Professor Brodie at the University of Oxford; by the author at Winchester College, Hants; and by its chief English exponent, Dr. Williamson, at University College, London. It is believed that other chemists, who have fully recognised the merits of the system, and materially aided its development by their researches, would have adopted it in their public teachings, had there existed any suitable manual to which they could have referred their pupils.

SPECIAL.

We have just received from Paris a Stock of exceedingly handsome Show Cards for Mathey-Caylus's Capsules.

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane London, E.C.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, IRON, SODA, AND POTASSIA.

"CHEMICAL FOOD."

EDWARD PARRISH, Pharmaceutist,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,

Asks attention to this elegant combination, which was introduced several years since in the United States, where it now enjoys a wide-spread reputation as a

NUTRITIVE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

Its composition will suggest the numerous uses to which it is adapted. The elements it contains are deficient in enfeebled conditions, resulting from protracted disease, or from defective nutrition, and the state of solution in which they are here combined is the most favourable to their absorption. No other preparation, containing *Iron* in solution, is so free from unpleasant properties; it is, in fact, so pleasing to the eye and to the palate as to be acceptable to all, especially to invalids who are disgusted with the use of ordinary chalybeates.

It has been prescribed with benefit in a variety of diseases, such as tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines, anæmia, marasmus, and as a general invigorator in enfeebled conditions of the system.

The formulæ for this preparation was published in the American Journal of Pharmacy, vol. xxix. p. 572, and has been copied into numerous Medical Journals. Each teaspoonful contains about 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Phosphate of Lime, and smaller proportions of the alkaline phosphates, all in perfect solution, with a slight, though not injurious or disagreeable excess of acid.

The Trade supplied by PETER SQUIRE, Chemist, 277, Oxford Street, London, W.; and JOHN MACKAY, 121, George Street, Edinburgh.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

44, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

MR. HUMPAGE,

Transfer Agent, Chemists' Valuer, and Referee,

May be consulted daily from Twelve to Four o'Clock, by *Buyers* or *Sellers* of Businesses, both as it regards the goodwill of a business, or the value of stock and fixtures.

Mr. H. is personally known to many of the leading London Firms, Wholesale and Retail, and the manner in which he conducts business, has secured for him their recommendation.

Twenty years experience as a Valuer, with a thorough knowledge of Drugs and Chemicals, gives him a confidence in tendering his services, either to act as an impartial referee, or otherwise in the value of stock, fixtures, and trade utensils; and in advising, too, with buyers, Mr. H. considers his practical knowledge of great importance, knowing *the due proportion the separate invoices should bear to the represented returns*, and also by a careful analysis is enabled to ascertain the profits.

When it is wished Mr. H. should arrange conditions of sale, or effect a valuation between two parties, it is desirable their instructions should have their joint signature.

Terms of attendance in any part of England, may be ascertained by a letter addressed as above.

FOR DISPOSAL.

SHROPSHIRE.—In one of the best towns, a long established business; entrance about 550*l*.

SOUTHERN COAST.—An established business; entrance about 500*l*. Also one at 800*l*.

SURREY.—An established business, in a good town; entrance about 500*l*.

WILTSHIRE.—An old established business, with grocery attached; entrance about 800*l*.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Wholesale drug, oil, and spice trade; entrance 3000*l*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—A genteel business in one of the best towns; entrance 350*l*.

NEAR KENSINGTON.—An established business, handsome pharmacy, genteel residence; entrance 420*l*.

DALSTON.—A genteel business; entrance 400*l*.

BUSINESSES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

For Disposal,

AN Old-established Business of a Chemist and Druggist, well situated in a populous suburb. Returns nearly £400. Incoming low. Address W. F., 10, Hanger Lane, Stamford Hill, London.

To Chemists and Druggists.

TO be Disposed of, the Whole of the Fixtures and Stoppered Bottles of a First Class Chemist's Shop, the contents in good condition and nearly new, including three splendid Show Jars and three Bottles, with Mahogany Stands, &c. For particulars and price, &c., apply to G. C., Monsous Arms Hotel, Gainsboro'.

To Chemists and Druggists.

TO be Disposed of, in consequence of the Proprietor retiring from business, an old established Retail and Prescribing Business, in a populous district in London, realising a profit of between 400*l*. and 500*l*. per annum. A good introduction will be given. It is requested no one will apply who cannot command 1000*l*. Address and particulars will be given on application to Mr. Jacobson, No. 38, Walbrook, London, E.C.

To Chemists and Druggists.

FOR DISPOSAL, a bonâ fide Prescribing and Retail Business, in one of the most populous and improving neighbourhoods in Liverpool. The Fixtures, &c. will be sold for £165. Stock at valuation. Satisfactory reasons for relinquishing the same. Apply to Mr. William Harris, 30, Seel Street.

To Chemists and Druggists.

TO be Disposed of, a First Class Drug and Dispensing Business, situated in one of the best Market Towns in Staffordshire, and established upwards of thirty years. The shop is plate-glass front, with very handsome fixtures, two large cellars, large warehouse, with two good yards, &c. &c.—Satisfactory reasons given for disposal, and any other particulars, by applying to X. Y. Z., Drew, Barron, and Co., Bush Lane, London.

To Chemists and Druggists.

FOR Disposal, a well-established Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in one of the leading thoroughfares in Liverpool. It is parted with solely in consequence of the proprietor retiring from business. In-coming 1400*l*.—For particulars apply, by letter, to D. C., care of Messrs. Raines and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

For Immediate Disposal.

A RETAIL DRUG BUSINESS, in a good thoroughfare in Nottingham. Returns 200*l.* a-year; capable of great extension. Price 40*l.* Apply to J. Robinson, 35, York Street, Nottingham.

To Grocers and Druggists.

TO be Let, eligible Business Premises in a good Market Town in Herefordshire, where a family trade has been carried on for many years by the Proprietor, who is retiring. Address 1688, care of Editor, 24, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

To Chymists and Druggists.

FOR Immediate Disposal, in consequence of the ill health of the Proprietor, a Chymist's Business, situated in the best part of Brighton. Terms, Stock and Fixtures at a valuation. No Premium required. Address "Chymicus," Messrs. Evans, Lefcher, and Evans, Druggists, Bartholomew Close.

For Disposal,

AN Old-established Business in South Wales, the population from 16,000 to 18,000, with great increase; the present proprietor giving up because of going into another business. It is well worthy any young beginner looking into. —For further particulars apply L. V. T., Post-office, Ebbw Vale.

For Immediate Disposal,

AN Old-established Dispensing and Prescribing Business; average returns about 800*l.* (in one of the best parts of Liverpool). —For particulars address "C.," Post-office, Berry Street.

To Chemists and Druggists.

TO be Disposed of immediately, a Family Drug and Dispensing Business in a large Manufacturing Town in Wilts; coming-in not to exceed 200*l.* —Apply to Mr. J. G. Foley, General Valuer, Trowbridge.

To Chemists and Druggists.

FOR DISPOSAL, in a populous district in London, an Old-established and Bonâ fide Business; returns nearly 400*l.* per annum, and very profitable. Purchase 250*l.* —Apply to Mr. Jacobson, No. 38, Walbrook, London.

To be Sold,

AN Old-established Drug Business, returning about 900*l.* per annum, and capable of great extension. Terms on valuation. —Address J. H., care of Messrs. R. and J. Bolton, Preston.

Manchester.

A DRUG BUSINESS, doing a light and profitable trade. Healthy and respectable locality. In-coming near 200*l.* Most satisfactory reasons for declining. —B. J., Messrs. Reddish and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Manchester.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED, by a Chemist, Druggist, and Dentist, a Small Business in the South of England. A rural district preferred. Address, stating particulars, "Chemicus," care of Mr. William Harris, 30, Seel Street, Liverpool.

WANTED to Purchase, an Old-established Retail Drug Business in a good Market Town or Watering Place, returning from 1200*l.* to 1600*l.* per annum. Address to M. P. S., Bedford Row, Wyeombe, Bucks.

WANTED, a Good Retail Business immediately. The mineral districts of South Wales preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Post Office, Llanely, Carmarthenshire.

WANT SITUATIONS.

WANTED, a Situation as Junior Assistant in a good Dispensing Establishment, or as Dispenser to a Surgeon. Age 19. Address B. J., Mr. T. Williams, Chemist, Brynmwar, Breconshire.

TO CHEMISTS. —Wanted, by a Young Man, in his twentieth year, a Situation as Assistant. The retail preferred. Address H. A., Post Office, Worcester.

WANTED, a Situation as Improver, either in a Chemist's Shop or Surgery. Address A. B., 19, Notting Hill Terrace, Notting Hill, London, W.

WANTED, by a Competent Person, a Situation as Foreman in the Cloth or Leather Plaster Trade. Address T. J. S., 24, Clarence Street, Leicester.

WANTED by an A. P. S., a Situation as an Assistant (in or out-door), either in the Wholesale or Retail, or to Manage a Retail, in Town or Country. Age 26. Satisfactory references. —Address, Veritas, 15, Goswell Road, London.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 19, a Situation as Junior or Improver. A small salary required. —Address G. G., 2, Penistone Road, Sheffield.

WANTED, a Situation as Junior Assistant or Improver, by a Young Man, at a small salary; age 19½ years. References exchanged.—Address C., 1, Strand East Street, Southampton.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT requires a Situation in a good Dispensing Establishment.—Address, "Chemical," Post Office, Clitheroe.

A YOUNG MAN, who has had six years' experience in the Wholesale and Retail Drug Business, is in want of a Situation. Wholesale preferred. Satisfactory references given.—Address, X. Y. Z., P.O., Stockport.

WANTED by a Young Man, age 19, a Situation as Improver, in a good house of business in London. Salary no object.—Apply to J. B., care of Mr. Margett's, Stationer, 12, Prospect Place, Kingsland, N.E.

WANTED by a Young Man, age 20, a Situation either in the Wholesale, or as Dispenser to a Surgeon.—For references, &c., address, A. B., 45, York Street, Plymouth.

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WANTED, an Agent, who has already a good connexion, for the sale of Acetic Acid and Vinegar amongst Wholesale Drug-gists, Vinegar Makers, Pickle Houses, White Lead and Colour Makers. Apply, by letter, stating town references (which must be of the first character), to Mitchell & Rickard, Assay Office, Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate Street Without, London.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant, who is a neat and accurate Dispenser. Apply to Mr. Ing, Chemist, Swindon, stating age, salary, &c.

JOHN NEWCOME, Chemist and Druggist, 67, High Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire, is in immediate want of an experienced Assistant, with good reference.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant or Improver in a good General Business.—Address, stating age, reference, &c., Mr. Manby, Chemist, High Street, Southampton. A member of the Established Church preferred.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant in a genteel Dispensing Business. State age, salary, references, to Mr. Cussons, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant to the General Drug Business. Apply to George Bagott, Dudley.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant, who is a neat and accurate Dispenser.—Address, stating height and salary, to M. P. S., Post-office, Worcester.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a well-qualified Assistant to a Dispensing Chemist.—Apply to A. Redford, 30, Oxford Street, Liverpool.

W. L. EVANS, Chemist, Cardiff, is in immediate want of a well-qualified Assistant. A young man, thoroughly efficient, will be liberally treated with.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant in a First-class Business as a Chemist and Druggist, the latter end of September.—For particulars apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. C., 84, Western Road, Brighton.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant in a genteel Family Drug Business in a good provincial town. One who has passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society preferred. Age about 24 or 25.—Apply to J. R. H., care of Messrs Baiss Brothers and Co., 102, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED, a Young Man, accustomed to General Country Trade; if with some experience in the treatment of Diseases of Horse and Cattle would be preferred. A Vacancy also for an Apprentice or Improver in a business where a considerable amount of Dispensing is done. Locality, Cornwall.—Address, with references, &c., M. P. S., care of Evans and Co., Exeter.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant.—Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to Joseph Cecil, Sheffield.

G. T. OWEN, Dispensing Chemist, Dudley, has a Vacancy for a well-educated Youth as an Apprentice.

WANTED immediately, a steady, trustworthy Assistant, competent to undertake the Management of a Drug and Grocery Business for a few months, during the temporary absence of the Principal.—Address, stating reference and salary, to W. C., Post Office, Warminster.

WANTED, by a Dispensing and Family Chemist, in the suburbs of London, a respectable Young Man as Assistant.—Apply, stating age and salary required, to J. H., Messrs. Hearon, McCulloch, and Squire, 5, Coleman Street, E.C.

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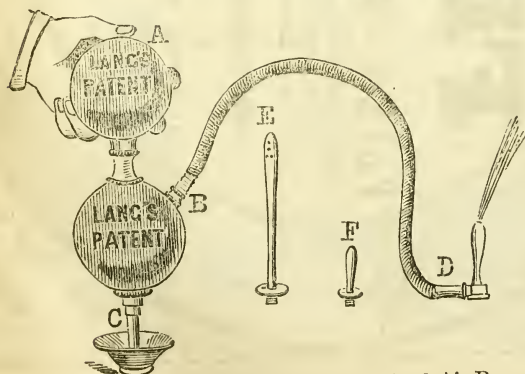


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 Tins from 1 gallon upwards,
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Per doz.	Per doz.
Extra forte 22/	In wicker bottles,
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Ambré, Blanche, Royale, Extra forte, &c.
18/ 24/ 36/ 48/ & 54/ per doz.

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Aromatic Vinegar 18/	Oriental Vinegar 18/

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Eau Athénienne.. 18/	Eau Végétale des
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BRILLANTINE.

A new Composition to give a lustre to the Beard or Hair without greasing, 15/, 18/, and 30/ per dozen.

POMADE HONGROISE.

White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black, at 12/ per dozen.

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Pomades in bulk at 10/ per lb. all round.	

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Round bottles..... 3/	Round bottles 9/
Ditto 6/	Ditto 12/
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Perfumed Oils, in bulk, at 10/ per lb. all round.	

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Pink, White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Oval size..... 3/ 6/ 12/	Cire à Moustache.. 3/
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Pink or White, at 3/ and 6/ per dozen.

UNCOVERED FANCY SOAPS.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Half Monsters..... 3/	Monster..... 6/
Family Soap, pink	Amande, bise-
or white 3/	amère 4/
Guimauve Mous-	Fleurs d'Amandier 4/6
seux 3/	Washballs 6/
Guimauve, vérita-	Transparent Balls 18/
ble 4/	Sand Soap, oval... 3/

COVERED FANCY SOAPS.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Amande 6/	Aux Lichen 12/
Rose Végétale... 6/	Des Demoiselles... 12/
Millefleurs 6/	Impératrice..... 15/
Amande 9/	Violette de Parme 15/
Rose Royale 6/	Suc de Laitus..... 15/
Medicale 9/	Rose de Turquie... 18/
Assorted Perfumes 12/	Bouton de Rose... 24/

SHAVING CREAM.

IN PORCELAIN POTS. Per doz.	IN BULK. Per lb.
Crème d'Amande 12/	Crème d'Amande.. 3/
Crème Suc de	Crème Ambrosiale 3/6
Laitus..... 15/	Naples Soap 4/
Crème Ambrosiale 18/	

Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Skin.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Cold Cream 12/	Rice Powder, in
Strawberry ditto 24/	boxes 18/
Milk of Roses ... 15/	Strawberry ditto, 18/
Blanc de Lys 15/	Ditto 36/
Amandine..... 18/	Poudre Violette de
Violet Powder,	Parma, in boxes 24/
packets 6/	Vinaigre de Rouge 3/
Rice Powder... , 9/	Ditto 6/
Strawberry ditto, 12/	Ditto 9/
Poudre Violette de	Ditto 12/
Parme...in boxes 18/	Depilatory Paste... 21/
Fards, Rouge or Blanc, 6/ 12/ 24/ 48/ 72/ & doz.	

Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Teeth.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Powder, in boxes. 6/	Elixir Dentifrice
Ditto 9/	Hygienic..... 21/
Ditto, Balsamique 9/	Eau de Botot 21/
Charcoal 6/ & 9/	Opiat 6/ 9/ & 12/
In porcelain box.. 12/	Elixir Odontal giq. 18/

MISCELLANIES.

Per doz.	Per doz.
Paper Sachets,	Pastilles..... 6/ and 12/
3/, 6/, 9/, 12/, and 24/	Lip-salves .. 6/ and 12/
Glove Sachets..... 30/	Fumigating Paper. 12/
Satin ditto, 30/ and 60/	Vetivert..... 3/
Sachet baskets 12/	Perfumed Almanack 4/

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

COOKE & CO.'S BOTTLES,

WITH

PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES.

This simple invention consists in lining Capsules of Metal, or other rigid material, with Cork, or other elastic substance; and by its application to Bottles, Jars, and similar receptacles, they are rendered air-tight, while ready access is at all times afforded to their contents, in consequence of the Capsule being removable with the utmost facility, and without detriment to its future efficiency. The inconveniences so generally complained of, as resulting from the use of Glass Stoppers, or of Corks or Bungs, which require to be fastened with resinous or other offensive material, (and are often covered with a Capsule, which being destroyed at the first opening, is useless to the consumer), will, by the adoption of

COOKE & CO.'S PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES,

be entirely avoided, and cleanliness, combined with great saving of labour, be secured. In order to secure their more general adoption, the prices of Bottles fitted with the Patent Permanent Capsules have been greatly reduced, and, as will be seen by the

Reduced Prices of COOKE & Co.'s Patent Permanent Capsuled Bottles,

OF THE BEST FLINT GLASS.

POMADES—Round, Oval, or Octagon (Per gross).

	1-oz.	1½-oz.	2-oz.	3-oz.	4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.
Black Cap	16/	17/	18/6	22/	28/	36/	48/
White Metal Cap	20/	21/	22/6	28/	33/	42/	54/
Boxwood or Plated Cap	25/	26/	28/	33/	40/	50/	66/
Ebony Cap.....	30/	31/	33/	38/	45/	56/	72/
Either of the above in Purple or Opal } Glass .....extra }	3/	3/	4/	5/	6/	8/	10/

COVERED JARS.

White Metal Cap	22/	23/	25/	30/	35/	..	..
Boxwood or Plated Cap.....	27/	28/	30/	35/	42/	..	..
Ebony Cap.....	32/	33/	35/	40/	48/	..	..

COVERED JARS—Squat Shape.

Boxwood Cap	35/	36/	38/	44/	50/	66/	84/
Ebony Cap.....	40/	42/	45/	50/	56/	75/	96/

MAGNESIAS.

Black Cap	18/	19/	21/	24/	28/	36/	48/
White Metal Cap	22/	23/	25/	28/	33/	42/	54/

ESSENCES—Round or Flat.

Enamelled Cap	24/	26/	28/	33/	38/	45/	54/
Boxwood or Plated Cap	28/	30/	33/	40/	45/	54/	63/
Gilt Cap.....	40/	42/	45/	52/	57/	66/	75/

CORBYN PINTS—Pale Blue Glass.

White Metal Cap	30/ per gross.
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May be procured of the following Wholesale Agents:—

MAW & SON, 11, Aldersgate Street; MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane; G. & W. BROWN, 46, Farringdon Street; THOMAS HOLDER, 18 and 19, Cumberland Row, Walworth Road; BOURNE & TAYLOR, 35, Castle Street, Holborn; E. BENTLEY, 26, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn; W. TOOGOOD, 37, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; J. N. PORTOW, 3, Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, London. J. J. JACKSON & Co., 11, Cross Street, Finsbury, and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, & Co., 31, Great St. Helens, London, and St. Clement's Ipswich. W. MATHER, 130, Fleet Street, London, and 109, Chester Road, Manchester. J. B. ROBINSON & Son, 17, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, and Brampton, near Chesterfield. PEARCE & Co., 7 and 8, Bridge Street, Bristol. J. W. NORCROSS & Co., 91, Fulton Street, New York. W. D. GLENN, 26, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

INDIA RUBBER

Is rapidly advancing in price. Our arrangements enable us still to supply at old prices, with exception of Air Cushions, which are much higher. We quote a few leading articles:—

INDIA RUBBER TEATS.

(All packed in Boxes of One Dozen).

4. Best White.....	1/	per doz.	..	10/	per gross.
5. Ditto Black	1/	"	..	10/	"
18. Ditto White, extra stout	1/6	"	..	15/	"
19. Ditto Black ditto	1/6	"	..	15/	"

NIPPLE SHIELDS.

3. White India Rubber	3/	per doz.	..	33/	per gross.
4. Ditto, tied on Boxwood	3/4	"	..	36/	"
5. Ditto ditto, and bound with ivory	4/6	"	..	50/	"

URINALS.

1. India Rubber, assorted shapes and sizes, Male, without Belt	45/	per doz.
2. Ditto ditto, with Belt	66/	"
5. Female Urinal	66/	"

INDIA RUBBER INJECTION BOTTLES.

(Per Dozen).

	Sizes....	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16 oz.
14. Mounted for the Ear or Urethra..	10/6	14/6	17/	20/	22/6						
15. For Rectum .....	..	13/6	16/	19/	22/6	25/	28/	31/	33/6	36/	
16. For Vagina.....	..	..	..	23/	25/6	28/	31/	33/6	36/	38/6	

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

THE ORIGINAL "DR. STEERS' OPODELDOC."

26s. per Dozen, Discount as usual—Showcards.

None charged at lower price is genuine.

(Signed) F. NEWBERRY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

GODDARD'S, NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE.

Sold in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

This Powder has now sustained the test of public experience for more than 14 years, and has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies unequalled by any preparation previously introduced for cleaning Plate. In proof of which, see the Testimonials with each Box, from which the following are selected, the truthfulness of which may be fully depended upon:—

From Mr. J. Mather, Ironmonger, 14, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 5th, 1859.

To Mr. GODDARD. Sir,—I feel pleasure in saying I find I have sold over my retail counter during the short time I have been your Agent, upwards of FOUR THOUSAND SHILLING BOXES of your Plate Powder, and above TWO HUNDRED of the 4s. 6d. CANISTERS; a stronger proof that its merits are generally appreciated you could scarcely desire. My experience enables me to say that few people who once give it a trial will ever use any other.

From Mr. C. Simpson, Mess Butler to the 2nd Battalion 4th King's Own, Corfu, February 10th, 1860.

Sir,—I have received orders from the President of our Mess Committee to request you to send, per first Overland Mail, 4 doz. one shilling Boxes of your Plate Powder. I have used it now for more than Ten Years, and have received much credit from the Colonel and Officers of our Mess, for the beautiful colour and condition in which I have been enabled to keep the Plate, by means of your Powder. Your prompt attention will much oblige, as I do not like to use any other.

PREPARED AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY THE PROPRIETOR,

J. GODDARD, 16, GALLOWTREE GATE, LEICESTER.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER,

INTRODUCED A.D. 1746.—(IMITATIONS AROSE A.D. 1838.)

Prepared by the Proprietors, F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

IT is of the utmost importance that the supply of Medicines to the Profession and the Public should in all cases be genuine. If, therefore, an imitation is used (called James' Powder), of which the maximum dose is 6 GRAINS INSTEAD OF 20*, it is evident a prescription so dispensed, cannot possess that accuracy and genuineness, which it is the BOAST OF THE TRADE to study and practise.



As Proprietors of THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER, we had reason some time since to believe that its price for dispensing (9s. per ounce bottle), in many cases prevented Chemists, &c. from keeping it, substituting in its stead an imitative and spurious article, which can be purchased at a much lower figure.

To remedy this acknowledged evil, and place it in the power of all to obtain the genuine Medicine at a reduced outlay, we have introduced a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce bottle, at 3s. 4d. for dispensing.

This Medicine is always prepared by one of our Firm FROM THE ONLY FORMULA OF THE PROCESS EXTANT in Dr. JAMES' writing, which was given, 114 years ago, to our great grandfather when he became partner and co-patentee with the Doctor in this interest.

(Signed)

F. NEWBERY & SONS.

FOR DISPENSING, 9s. per OUNCE; 3s. 4d. per QUARTER OUNCE, usual Discount.

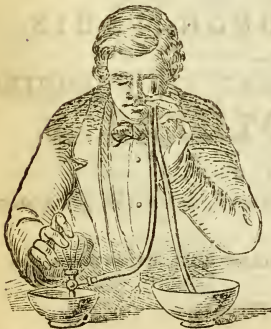
“Newbery's James' Powder' should always be used.”—Dr. Graham's “Modern Domestic Medicine,” 5th edition, p. 38.

Messrs. N. call special attention to the distinguishing preference to their Dr. James' Powder in the following paragraph, extracted from “The Lumleian Lectures,” delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, 1858-59, by Dr. Tweedie, Physician to the London Fever Hospital; they hope this will be another proof of the genuineness and usefulness of their preparation.

“If the febrile excitement be such as to require antimonial preparations, a pill containing 2 or 3 grains of James' Powder (prepared by Newbery) should be taken at intervals according to circumstances.”—*The Lancet*, 16th June, 1860, p. 590.

* See Dr. Cheyne, in *The Dublin Hospital Reports*, vol. i., p. 319, who gave this quantity every night for 5 weeks in a severe case.

TO PURCHASERS OF EYE DOUCHES.



MESSRS. SAVORY AND MOORE beg to caution Chymists and the public against purchasing imitations of their Newly Invented EYE DOUCHE, which are represented as Savory and Moore's, and, by means of counterfeited trade marks, descriptive notices, and engravings, are calculated to lead to deception and disappointment. The genuine Eye Douches present the most striking superiority in respect to the Materials and Workmanship, being manufactured with India Rubber, purified and prepared expressly for the purpose; whereas the imitations are made of bad materials, with India Rubber strongly impregnated with sulphur and other substances injurious to the eyes. The Eye Douches of SAVORY AND MOORE's manufacture bear their names, and are the only ones of the new design approved and recommended by the Medical Profession. Vide the “*Lancet*,” March 31, 1860, and “*Medical Times*” of April 14, 1860.

143, New Bond Street; also of all Chymists of standing and respectability in London and the provinces.

MATHEY - CAYLUS'S GLUTEN CAPSULES,

FOR THE

PROMPT AND RADICAL CURE OF GLEETS, CHRONIC OR RECENT, FLUOR ALBUS, &c.

Peculiar Advantages of Mathey-Caylus's Capsules.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copaiba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs.

2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copaiba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copaiba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case.

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copaiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.

4. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days, and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copaiba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease. We make them in the following varieties :

No.

1. Copaiba
2. Cubebs
3. Copaiba and Cubebs
4. Copaiba and Citrate of Iron
5. Copaiba and Rhatany
6. Copaiba and Catechu
7. Copaiba and Tannic Acid
8. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron

No.

9. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Rhatany
10. Copaiba and Magnesia
11. Cubebs and Alum
12. Venice Turpentine
13. Norway Tar
14. Copaiba, Cubebs and Alum.
15. Cubebs and Turpentine
16. Cubebs and Tannate of Iron.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 10, CARREFOUR DE L'ODÉON, PARIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES,

Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS,

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Whose Signature, in addition to that of the Manufacturer, is on the Wrappers.

(A) Price per Bottle, with Medicine Stamp, Counter Bill, Directions, &c.

OR,

(B) If without Medicine Stamp, &c., for Export.

*** An especial price for large quantities to be shipped in Bond, or direct from Paris.

Cray & Co.'s Universal Safety Flaming Fusee.



W. CRAY & Co. beg to call the attention of Chemists and others to the superiority of their Flaming Fusees over every other extant. These Fusees, unlike any other, thoroughly light the Cigar or Meerschäum instantaneously with the Flame, in the most boisterous weather, thereby preventing all unpleasantness or accident arising from ash or otherwise. To Gentlemen's Servants they are particularly useful for lighting Carriage Lamps.

Sole Consignee, **HERRMAN KLABER**, Albion Place, London Wall, London, E.C.

Orders for Foreign or English Matches punctually executed.

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A HANDSOME, RETAIL CHEMIST'S SHOP may be fitted with every requisite for **£70**; a complete Surgery for **£12**; by **HENRY A. MORTON**, the Old-established and Practical Medical and General Shop Fitter, Labeller, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Valuer, &c., 122, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCRA'S, N.W. Established 1817.

H. A. MORTON being a Practical Labeller, Writer on Glass, &c., can offer gentlemen superior Gold Labelling at 3s. per dozen in town, and 3s. 6d. in the country. Glass Show Tablets and every description of writing and ornamental work equally low.

PLANS, ESTIMATES, AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

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HUNTER'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER

Cannot be excelled for Killing RATS, MICE, BEETLES, &c. Thousands of Testimonials might be given as to its efficacy

From Mr. James Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.

"Your Poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an Infernal Machine."

From Mr. G. W. Smith, Chemist, Glasgow.

"I have not kept any other Vermin Killer than yours for the last four years. It is the best I ever sold."

Sold by most Chemists throughout the United Kingdom, in Packets at 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/ each.

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LONDON:—MORGAN BROTHERS; BARCLAY & SONS; F. NEWBERY & SONS.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.

In consequence of most unprincipled imitations and dangerous compounds being sold as

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

And represented as "the same thing," the Profession are respectfully informed that no Chlorodyne can possibly be Genuine, unless bearing his name on the Stamp, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the outside wrapper; and they are politely requested to see that each bottle is so distinguished at the time of purchase, to prevent disappointment, and, perhaps, disaster from using spurious compounds. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the only Genuine, he having alone discovered and named this new agent, and confided its manufacture absolutely, solely, and entirely, to

J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,

No. 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

CONDY BROTHERS & CO.

15, GARLICK HILL, THAMES STREET, E.C.

LONDON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ESSENTIAL OIL MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

Drug Merchants, &c.

BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY, 1860.

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almonds	32 lb.
Angelica	64 "
Aniseed	12 6 "
Bergamot	10 "
" super.	13 "
Caraway, English	10 "
" Foreign	7 6 "
Cassia	18 "
Cedar Wood	2 oz.
Cedrat	1 6 "
Celery	6 "
Cinnamon	3 3 "
" heavy	4 6 "
" leaf	4 1 3 d.
Citron	16 lb.
Citronelle	4 d. 4 1 3 d. oz.
" Winter's	5 1 2 d.
Cloves, English	4 9 lb.
" Foreign	5 6 "
Coriander	6 oz.
Dill	12 lb.
Fennel	8 "
Geranium, Indian	1 oz.
" Turkish	6 "
Juniper, English	36 lb.
" Foreign	5 8 "
Lavender, English	40 "
" Foreign	4 9 6 9 "
" Spike	3 3 "
Lemon	8 to 9 "
" super.	10 6 to 12 "
Marjoram	10 "
Mace (expressed)	5 1 2 d. oz.
Neroli Pétale	16 "
" Biggarade	12 "
Nutmegs	9 d.
Orange	8 lb.
Otto de Rose	18 oz.
" Virgin	28 "

Parsley	7/
Patchouli, Indian	3/ oz.
" French	4 "
Peppermint, English	34/ lb.
" Hotchkiss'	17 6 "
" Jauncey's	13 6 "
" American, comn.	10/ "
Petit Grain	4 oz.
Pimento	2 "
Portugal	13 lb.
Rhodium	6/ oz.
Rosemary	3 4 lb.
Rose Wood	4 oz.
Sage	10 6 lb.
Santal Wood	1 9 2 6 oz.
Sassafras	6 9 lb.
Spearmint	12/ "
Thyme, Red	3 4 "
" White	5/ "
Verbena	10 d. 1 oz.
" Winter's	1 6 "
Vetiver	20 "
Wintergreen	22 lb.

FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.

Celery	8 lb.
Cherry	8 "
Cocoa Nut	8 "
Coltsfoot	8 "
Currant, Black	8 "
" Red	8 "
Jargonelle Pear	4 "
Melon	8 "
Nectar	8 "
Orange	8 "
Peach	8 "
Pine Apple	7 "
Quince	8 "
Raspberry	6 "
Ratafia	6 "

Ripston Apple	6/ lb.
Strawberry	6/ "
Vanille	16/ "
Capsicine	4 6 oz.
Gingerine	2/ "
Oil of Cognac, Brown	4/ "
" " Green	16/ "
" " Grape	50/ lb.
Rum, Essence	20/ "
Brandy, "	20/ "
Assorted Quintessences,	
per doz. 1 oz. boxes	7 6 "

SUNDRIES.

Triple Extract of Cas-	
sie, Jasmin, Orange	
Flowers, &c.	10 6 lb.
Violets	12/ "
Aromatic Vinegar	6/ 8 6 "
Orange Flower Water	9 d. "
Rose Water	9 d. "
Lavender Water	5/ "
Musk Pods	16/ 38 oz.
" Grain	40/ 70 "
" Seeds	5/ lb.
Orris Root, fine powder	10 d. "
Tonquin Beans	5 9 "
Carmine	3 6 6 oz.
Cochineal, Silver	6 lb.
Saffron	4 8 "
Artificial Oil Almonds	5 6 "
Perfumed Oils	9 "
" Pomades	10 "
Gum Benzoin	3 6 5 "
Balsam Copaib'	2 6 "
" Peru	6/ "
" Tolu	3 8 "
Gum, Turkey	60/ cwt.
" " picked	100/ "

OPENING ORDERS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS PROMPTLY AND WELL EXECUTED.

Established

6, WHEATSTONE PARK, LINCOLNS-INN-FIELDS, 17 years.

FORD, SHAPLAND, & Co.

Medical Label and General Printers,

ENGRAVERS & LITHOGRAPHERS.

AND TICHBORNE COURT, HIGH WALBORN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

EVERY KIND OF LABELS KEPT IN STOCK.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.

IN PACKETS, WITH DIRECTIONS, AT 1d., 2d., 4d., AND 8d. EACH.



No risk or damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of Mice and Sparrows are found dead. To Gardeners and Farmers it is invaluable; if scattered over their Seed-beds it entirely protects their crops. Housekeepers may poison their Mice without risk or damage to human life.

Manufactory: IPSWICH.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.

Beware of dangerous and spurious imitations, and see that the name is printed on the outside of every packet, without which none is genuine.

THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS OF LEECHES.

TURKEY SPONGE, EAU DE COLOGNE, LEECHES.

JOHN HUDSON & SON,

Importers of Turkey Sponge, Eau de Cologne, &c.,

27, CASTLE STREET, FALCON SQUARE,
LONDON.

A Large Stock of fine assorted Sponges constantly on hand; also Eau de Cologne in Original Cases, as Imported.

ST. PAUL'S EXPORT SCENTED SOAP WORKS.

ROBSON & SOUL,

Manufacturing and Export Perfumers and Fancy Soap Makers,

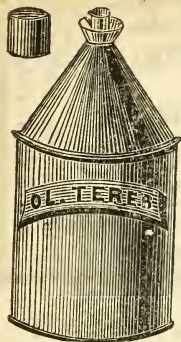
32, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

(OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH).

Pomades, Essential Oils, Extracts, Essences, Brushes and Combs, and all articles for the Toilet. Eau de Cologne in bond always ready for shipment. Proprietors of the celebrated KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as certified by M. Soyer, and only makers of the "ROSE OF ENGLAND" SOAP.

PRINTED PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

WHAT NO DRUGGIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT!!!



THE NEWLY-INVENTED OPAQUE JAPANNED BALSAM AND OIL BOTTLES.

The above may be had plain or neatly labelled with Gold, to order,
in any Style.

PRICE.. { Unlabelled 22/ per Dozen.
 { Labelled 25/6 ,,

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LONDON :—Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS; Mr. PARSONS, 25, St. Mary-Axe;
Messrs. HERBERT & Co., 13, Creed Lane, St. Paul's; Messrs. J. J. JACKSON & Co.,
1, Cross Street, Finsbury.

DUBLIN :—WILLIAM JACKSON, 9, Westland Row.

LIVERPOOL :—Messrs. J. J. JACKSON & Co., 4, Cleveland Square.

WOLVERHAMPTON :—Messrs. MANDER, WEAVER, & Co.

PLYMOUTH :—Mr. C. JACKSON, How Street.

OR MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE PROPRIETOR,

W. EDWARDS, Market Place, Wellington, Shropshire.

IMPORTANT TO ALL SHOPKEEPERS.

NO MORE BAD MONEY.

JOHNSON'S CHEMICAL DETECTOR.

This New Preparation is an infallible and instantaneous test for Gold and Silver Coins, Articles of Plate, Jewellery, &c., whereby it may be ascertained in a moment whether they are real or counterfeit, solid or plated.

The importance of shopkeepers having at hand such an article as the above is too evident to be disputed, as by its use they may save one hundred times its cost. The fact, too, of such an unerring means of detection being in the hands of the public generally, would operate as an immense check upon the dishonest practice of uttering base coin. This liquid test is extremely easy in its application, as the cork from the bottle has only to be applied to the article to be tested, when its character is revealed in an unmistakeable manner.

BOTTLES ONE SHILLING EACH.

USUAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Wholesale of Morgan Brothers, 23, Bow Lane.

CERTAIN DEATH TO INSECTS.

THE LARGE DEMAND FOR HARPER TWELVETREES' CHEMICAL

Poison Paper for the Destruction of Flies

Has gained for this article an unsurpassed reputation in the home and export markets. It is quite harmless to animal life, but is unequalled for its efficacy in the extermination of

Flies, Wasps, Gnats, Musquitoes, Moths, Emmets, and other Troublesome Insects.

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Manufactured by HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Three Mill Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold in Halfpenny and Penny Sheets. Wholesale by MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.

NO MORE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS!

Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer

Exterminates those tormenting Pests by Millions, and utterly destroys the element in which they breed. It has made thousands of unendurable Bed-rooms habitable, and thousands of useless Bedsteads serviceable! After a single dressing, no Insect can possibly exist;—they disappear like magic, and their re-appearance is prevented wherever this wonderful, certain, and speedy remedy is used.

Try One Single Bottle! and you will certainly REMOVE THE PLAGUE!!!

Sold in Bottles at 6d. and 1s. each, by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen, everywhere. Also in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s.

Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat

KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.

As there is no risk or danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs, it is invaluable to HOUSE-KEEPERS for Poisoning *Mice*! A Penny Packet will Kill Hundreds of Mice and Sparrows! FARMERS and GARDENERS may entirely protect their crops by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over their seed-beds. Sold in Packets at 1d., 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. Beware of dangerous imitations!

Harper Twelvetrees' Mice and Rat Killer

Is the most "enticing dainty" ever prepared for Vermin!! Mice cannot resist it! They will come from their holes, and follow it anywhere; eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will kill 100 Mice and 60 Rats. Sold in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere.

Harper Twelvetrees' Beetle Poison

Destroys also Cockroaches, Crickets, Clogs, and other Troublesome Insects.

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. each.

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow.

Wholesale Agents—Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

A WEEK'S WASHING IN THREE HOURS!

The greatest blessing to Housekeepers, is

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER,

For cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing without rubbing. It supersedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither Lime, Potash, Ammonia, nor any injurious ingredient whatever. It saves at least 50 per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten-pennyworth of Soap. The effect is really wonderful!!!

This wonderful article is now regularly used at several of the London and Provincial Public Institutions, Union Houses, Asylums, and Prisons, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled. Several thousand Heads of Families have testified that the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to any other article ever introduced for Washing. All that is necessary is to boil the Clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. No rubbing required, how-ever dirty the clothes.

Mrs. E. Hubbard, late Matron of the Clergy Daughters' Schools, Casterton, says,—

"Every Week we have Washed nearly Five Hundred Garments, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and have saved 18 lbs. of Soap out of 36 lbs. Its use is also attended with a considerable saving of Time and Labour, and it very far surpasses anything we have ever used for quickness, colour, labour, and economy."

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,

"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, in Penny Packets, and 6d. and 1s. Canisters.

Wholesale Manufacturer and Exporter of Egg and Butter Powders, Metallic Writing Inks, Furniture Cream, Ultramarine Washing Blue, Effervescing Summer Beverages, Silver Lead for Stoves, Polishing Powder, Virginian Gum, &c. A complete Trade List, with Prices, will be forwarded on application to "The Works," Bromley, Middlesex.

HARPER TWELVETREES' "EXCELSIOR" BLACKING.

This unrivalled Blacking enjoys a renowned celebrity, based upon its extreme softness, durability and brilliancy, and for its close assimilation to the original tanning properties introduced in the manufacture of Leather.

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,

"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Bottles, and in Penny and Half-penny Paste Packets, by Grocers and Druggists.

CHEAP AND WHOLESOME BREAD & PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!

HARPER TWELVETREES'

BAKING AND PASTRY POWDER

Is made of the strongest and purest chemically tested materials, and its unrivalled excellence and superiority in producing Wholesome and Digestible Bread, without Yeast, has secured for it a wide-spread reputation.

For Pastry, Plum Cakes, and Pie Crusts, the lightness, delicacy, and sweetness are surprising, and for Nice Biscuits, Tea-Cakes, or Buns, there is no article to equal it. It should be found in the Culinary Department of every house in the Kingdom. A clear saving is effected of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to Nine Eggs.

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d.; and in Canisters at 6d. and 1s. by Grocers, Druggists, and Corn Chandlers.

Wholesale by the Manufacturer, HARPER TWELVETREES,

"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Wholesale Agents:—MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

We shall be glad of Orders for :—

- BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT, 9d., 1/6, 3/, and 6/ per dozen.
- BUTLER'S ROSEMARY HAIR CLEANER, 3/3 per dozen.
- BITTER CUP (The Genuine), 7/6 per dozen.
- CONDY'S FLUID, GREEN, 4/6, 9/, and 18/ per dozen.
- „ „ CRIMSON, 8/, 16/, and 33/ per dozen.
- „ HEALTH POWDER, 12/ and 20/ per dozen.
- „ OZONIZED WATER, 16/ and 28/ per dozen.
- „ VINEGAR, 9/, 18/, and 30/ per dozen.
- DUMONT'S INSECTICIDE, 2/3, 4/6, and 9/ per dozen.
- FULLWOOD'S LIQUID ANNATTO, 4/6, 9/, 16/, 27, and 48/ per dozen.
- „ TREBLE STRENGTH CAKE, 4/6 per lb.
- „ IMPERIAL, 4/6 per lb.
- FREEMAN'S CONDITION POWDER, 9/, 11/, 22/, and 24/ per dozen.
- GIBBONS' POISONED GRAIN, 2/3, 4/6, and 9/ per dozen.
- GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER, 7/6, 20/, and 40/ per dozen.
- HUNT'S SPECIFIC, 4/, 7/6, and 14/6 per dozen.
- HALES'S TEATS, &c.,
- LANG & CO'S. ENEMA, No. 1, 12/; No. 2, 14/ each.
- MOUNTED LUNAR CAUSTIC, 3/ per dozen.
- MATHEY-CAYLUS' GLUTEN CAPSULES. Unstamped, 24/; Stamped, 30/ per dozen.
- MATHER'S FLY PAPER, 18/ per 1000.
- „ NEW FEEDING BOTTLES, 8/ per dozen.
- NOTCUTT'S CHEMICAL CHEST, 5/6 each.
- NEEDHAM'S METAL PASTE, at /7, 1/1½, 1/3, 3/, and 6/ per dozen.
- „ FURNITURE POLISH, 2/, 4/9, 8/, and 14/ per dozen.
- „ PLATE POWDER, 4/6 and 8/ per dozen.
- PROCKTER'S CARPET RENOVATOR, 4/ per dozen.
- „ HERBAL SEASONING, 8/ per dozen.
- „ CURRIE POWDER, 16/ per dozen.
- „ LUCKNOW CHUTNEE, 12/ per dozen.
- PHILLIPS'S GOLDEN WASH, 10/6 per dozen.
- ROSSITER'S COMPOUND, 13/ per dozen.
- RUMSEY'S PLATE POWDER, &c.
- TWELVETREES' FLY PAPER, 18/ per 1000.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane.

TO SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM HAWKE

Begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen of the above Profession, the Business of Medical Shop Fitters, which has been carried on for so many years under the name of ANSELL and HAWKE, 8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, is at present carried on by WILLIAM HAWKE, at the Workshops,

17, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

W. H., in respectfully making this announcement, begs to assure the Profession every exertion shall be used on his part to execute orders promptly and economically.

Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates given for Fitting-up Surgeries and Druggists' Shops with every requisite, either in a plain or superior style.

Nests of Drawers, Counters, Glass Cases and other Fittings made to order.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

JAMES'S PILLS FOR THE COMPLEXION,

AND

SUMMERS'S COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES.

NOTICE.

For Counter Bills and Show Cards for these esteemed préparations, apply to the Proprietor,

MR. SUMMERS, Pharmaceutical Chemist,

43, CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Benzole, Naphtha, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Brunswick Black, and Chemical Works,

BOW COMMON, LONDON, E.

LAWRIE BLOTT & CO.

Beg to direct the attention of BROKERS, MERCHANTS, OIL AND COLORMEN, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c., &c., to the above articles, which they are prepared to supply on the lowest terms.

MINERAL EXTRACT.

This valuable production removes stains of Grease, Oil, &c., from Silks, Satins, Velvets, Woollen Cloths, Kid Gloves, Table Covers, Damask Curtains, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Drawings, Books, Glass, &c., &c., and is warranted not to injure the most delicate color or Fabric.

Mineral Extract is the only preparation for removing Grease, &c. that is perfectly free from any disagreeable smell, dries much quicker, and is consequently less objectionable in use than any other article. Sold in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

Manufactured solely by LAWRIE BLOTT & Co., Bow Common, London.

AUSTRALIA.

BENSON BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

124, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE,

Agents for R. B. Ede & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers, and Morgan Brothers, Druggists' Sundrymen, London.

B. B. undertake to supply all Goods advertised in the
"Chemist and Druggist."



Freeman's Herefordshire Condition Powders, REGISTERED.

FOR preserving Horses in Good Health, removing all Diseases of the Skin, and giving it a Fine Smooth and Glossy Appearance. Also, an excellent remedy for Horses predisposed to Gripe or Wind Colic. Coughs and Colds, Swollen Legs, Grease, Cracked Heels, Hide-bound, much Sweating, &c. &c.

One tablespoonful given the last thing at night, in their feed or mash after a hard day's work, will be found to invigorate and restore the animal to its usual condition and freshness.

Prepared only by T. W. FREEMAN, Chemist, Ledbury,

And Sold in Patent Boxes, with full directions—1 lb. 1s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 2s. 6d.; and in 5 lb. Canisters, 5s. each, Packages included.

TESTIMONIAL.—"The efficacy of these powders has been well tested by time. They are admirably adapted for their purpose, for we have made extensive inquiries amongst horse and cattle dealers, all of whom have borne testimony to the good effect which they have produced."—*Sunday Times*, Jan. 29, 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Messrs. BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside; and MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, London. Messrs. SOUTHALLS, Chemists, Bull Street, Birmingham. J. J. JACKSON & Co., Cleaveland Square, Liverpool.

Testimonials and a supply of Counter Bills enclosed with Powders.

AGENTS WANTED.

MOORE'S PATENT VENTILATORS.

UNIVERSALLY adopted in Government, Public, and Private Buildings. All should apply for Moore's Pamphlet on Ventilation, which will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps.

Perfect Ventilation guaranteed, and Steam effectually removed from shop windows.

81, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Depot for the Patent Transparent and Gilt Glass Letters for FACIAS, STALL BOARDS, WINDOWS, &c., &c.



A FIRST CLASS SILVER MEDAL

Has been awarded to Messrs. NYE & Co., at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855, for their Improved Patent

SAUSAGE MAKING

AND GENERAL

MINCING MACHINE,

For Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Pastrycooks, Pork Butchers, &c.

The Press throughout the country have spoken in the highest praise of this little Machine. From among them we select the opinions of the two principal Journals.

"Among other objects in the show worthy of special notice, we may mention the very ingenious Mincing Machine, exhibited by NYE & Co.; it is extremely clever, and, for the mechanical skill which it displays, is eclipsed by nothing in the whole show."—*Times*, July 14th, 1853.

"On Stand 12, we met with one of the gems of the yard, invented and manufactured by NYE & Co., of Wardour Street, Soho, London. This machine is for making Sausages, &c., mincing up, mixing, and at the same time forcing the meat into the skins; it will mince 8lb. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for soup, &c. It may likewise be used for various other purposes. It is made of metal, very strong, durable, and compact, and is particularly adapted for private families. Price £2. 2s. This is a little thing every husband ought to carry home to his wife, who

we are satisfied will turn it to the best account, and save the price."—*Mark Lane Express*, August 15, 1854.

This Machine will mince, mix the seasoning, and force into the skin at the same time. It cuts all kinds of Meats, Cooked or Uncooked, Forced Meats, Suet, &c. It will also cut Vegetables for Soups, Fruit for Mincemeat, and it will be found useful in Mixing and Mincing for many other purposes, and, being all metal, does not absorb the juices of the meat, and is easily cleaned with boiling water. Price £1. 10s.; £2. 2s.; £3. 3s.

Also a small

MINCER for the DINNER TABLE, to assist DIGESTION, LOSS OF TEETH, &c. Price 30s.

This machine is very neatly got up, and may be screwed on to the dining table without even injuring the cloth.

The small Mincer used for the Dinner Table, will be found admirably adapted for small quantities, as in mincing one pound of meat it forces the whole of the meat out within one ounce, and even this may be obtained by passing a little bread through the Machine, thus rendering it the most useful and economical desideratum, either to the invalid or for the ordinary requirements of a family.

The above Mincing Machines are admirably adapted for reducing meats for making soups according to the mode recommended by Professor Liebig, in his work "On the Chemistry of Food." The following is an extract from the Professor's work:—

"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, in a finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two is strained through a cloth from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can only be obtained by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup that can be prepared from one pound of flesh."

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

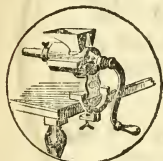
S. NYE'S PATENT IMPROVED COFFEE MILL.

This Mill is most conveniently arranged for domestic use, it being provided with a clamp, by which it is fixed to the table in an instant, and as quickly removed, without injury to the table, or may be fixed to any other convenient place. By a nice and safe arrangement the grinding surfaces cannot possibly touch each other. It is provided with a regulating screw, by means of which the Coffee is ground fine or coarse as desired. It grinds very rapidly, and is the best and most convenient Mill ever offered to the public.

Prices: No. 1—8s.; No. 2—10s.; and No. 3—14s.

The large and rapidly increasing sale of these Mills, and the many Testimonials which have been received, is a guarantee that they only require to be known to secure their general adoption.

S. NYE, INVENTOR, PATENTEE, AND MANUFACTURER,
79, WARDOUR STREET, SOHO, LONDON (W).



SMELLING BOTTLES.

SILVER TOP (each).

The following prices are for any colour except Ruby; each bottle of that colour will be charged 4d. extra, when 3/6 or below, or 6d. when above.

		If silvered inside.			If silvered inside.
1. Small flat, square screw top.	8d.	..	17. Large ditto, ditto, engraved caps	8/9	..
2. Larger, chased screw top...	1/3	..	18. Flint pyramid, extra cut...	5/	6/1
2A. Extra small, hinged cap...	1/10	..	20. New double, for vinegar and salts	10/	12/
3. Small, hinged cap	2/6	..	Case for ditto	1/9	..
4. Medium ditto	3/3	..	21. Oval, extra wide-mouth, stoppers, polished	6/3	7/4
5. Large ditto	3/9	4/10	Case for ditto	1/1	..
6. Extra large	5/	6/3	22. Egyptian	4/3	5/4
7. Small fig.	2/9	..	23. Fiddle, small	2/9	..
8. Large ditto	3/9	..	24. Ditto, medium	3/4	..
9. Globe	3/9	4/10	25. Ditto, large	4/3	5/4
10. Communion	4/3	5/3	26. Ditto, ditto, with revolving top	13/6	14/7
11. Long round taper finger...	3/9	..	Case for ditto	1/1	..
12. Small globe, perforated under cap for vinegar	3/3	..	27. Large flat, with revolving top	13/6	14/7
14. Long flat finger, extra cut	5/	..	Case for ditto	1/1	..
15A. No. 5, with patent spring cap	8/9	..	28. As No. 11, but smaller	3/	..
15. No. 6, with ditto chased, and gilt inside	12/	13/3	29. As No. 14. ditto	3/9	..
Leather case for do. silk lined	1/4	..			
16. Small jars, polished stoppers, plain hinged caps.	6/3	..			

	Smallest Quan- tity.	Empty. Per doz.	Filled with R.B.Ede's Salts.
		s. d.	s. d.
77. Preston, corked and sealed, best small	1 doz.	1 3	2 3
78. Ditto medium	1 "	1 6	2 8
79. Ditto large	1 "	1 9	3 0
87. No. 78 size, with flat polished boxwood top	1 "	2 0	3 3
80. Prestons, large size, cut and polished necks, mounted with six patterns fancy boxwood top corks	1 "	2 6	3 9
84. Ditto, plain, vegetable ivory ditto	1 "	2 6	3 9
85. Ditto, best, carved ditto	1 "	3 4	4 9
94. No. 80, in green blue, and amethyst, assorted	1 "	2 9	4 0
395. No. 84, ditto ditto	1 "	2 9	4 0
396. No. 85, ditto ditto	1 "	3 7	5 0
397. No. 94, with pressed opal glass topped cork (just out)	1 "	2 9	4 0
342. Cylindrical Prestons, in colours as No. 94, with shouldered polished boxwood caps	1 "	2 9	4 0
349. Ditto, but with plain ivory caps	1 "	4 6	6 0
350. Ditto, carved	1 "	6 6	8 0
86. No. 342 pattern, but in the best colours, assorted opaque and transparent, with plain ivory caps. (This pattern we also have cut in a variety of ways, and with fancy caps)	1 "	6 6	8 0
90. Cased, colours, beautifully cut and mounted with carved ivory caps	1/2 "	16 0	17 6
95. No. 342 cut octagon and stoppered, packed in glass lid boxes with gilt tipped divisions	1 "	6 6	8 0
399. No. 342 cut in 12 varieties and with carved ivory caps (very choice), in boxes as 95	1 "	10 6	12 0
92. 1 1/2 oz. Jars, in cased and coloured glass, handsomely cut in, and with globe stoppers to match	..	20 0	24 0
93. 2 1/2 oz. ditto, with polished stoppering	..	33 0	40 0
97. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with fancy polished boxwood tops	1 "	2 9	4 0
98. Ditto ditto, cut at bottom, with ivory tops	1 "	4 6	6 0
99. Ditto ditto, cut in various patterns, with carved ivory top, in glass top boxes	1 "	12 0	14 0
435. Ditto ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers fitted to carved ivory tops	..	20 0	22 0

SMELLING BOTTLES—continued.

FINE WICKER (per doz.)

$\frac{4}{2}$ Watch pattern, ruby glass, open wicker, metal top	22/6
$\frac{2}{1}$ Fig ditto ditto ditto	23/
$\frac{2}{2}$ Ditto larger, white glass, close wicker, ditto	25/6
$\frac{1}{2}$ Hand ditto, ruby glass, open wicker, ditto	23/
23. Globe pattern, small blue glass, open wicker, ditto	23/
15. Pyramid, 1 oz. size, close wicker, ditto	21/
$\frac{15}{1}$ Ditto 2 oz. „ blue glass, open wicker, ditto	26/6
$\frac{10}{1}$ Cologne, 4 oz. „ white ditto, ditto, ivory top	26/
$\frac{10}{1}$ Ditto 4 oz. „ blue ditto, ditto, ditto	29/
$\frac{10}{1}$ Ditto 4 oz. „ ruby ditto, ditto, ditto	32/

SMELLING BOTTLES, IN CASES (per Doz.)

	Smallest Quan- tity.	Empty.		Filled.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
63. Common moulded stoppered, in leather cases	1 doz.	2	6	3	6
64. Best ditto out	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3	6		
65. Ditto ditto in case	do.	5	6	7	0
66. Ditto cut stoppers and bottles	do.	4	6		
67. Ditto ditto in morocco case	do.	6	6	8	0
75. Plain moulded Preston bottles, with pressed stoppers	do.	3	9	5	6
76. Ditto in morocco cases	do.	9	0	10	9
70. No. 66, in Scotch cases (very handsome)	do.	16	0	17	6

VINAIGRETTES.

51. Small Cut	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4	0	5	0
52. Ditto, in morocco case	do.	6	0	7	0
54. Large Cut	do.	5	0	6	6
54. Ditto, in morocco case	do.	7	0	8	6
55. Cut fluted bottle, with diamond cut stopper	do.	5	6		
56. Ditto, in morocco case	do.	8	0	10	6
57. Large Cut, in Scotch cases	do.	12	6	14	0
58. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cut, cap'd, and stoppered bottle for Vinegar, Chloroform, &c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	10	6	17	6
59. Ditto, in morocco cases, filled with aromatic vinegar	do.	..	..	20	0
60. The Original Aromatic Vinegar, wrapped	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	..	..	16	0
61. Cut Globe Bottles, with diamond cut stoppers	do.	6	0	8	0
457. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with diamond cut stopper, in glass top boxes	1 doz.	6	0	8	0
458. Ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers, fitted to carved ivory tops	do.	20	0	22	0

OTTO OF ROSES BOTTLES.

461. One dram, neat cut and stoppered 4/ per doz.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, E.C.

GIBBONS' POISONED GRAIN

Effectually clears all premises of Rats, Mice, and Sparrows.

PREPARED BY

GIBBONS & WILLS,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS,
WOLVERHAMPTON.

Sold Wholesale by MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane; SUTTON & Co., 10, Bow Church-
 yard; NEWBURY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside, London;
 and BAILEY & SON, Wolverhampton, and Retail by all Druggists and Seedsmen, &c.

Prices—3d., 6d., and 1s. per Packet.

JOHN B. ROBINSON & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINT,
WILLOW AND PAPER PILL BOXES,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
BRAMPTON, near CHESTERFIELD.

DEPOT,
17, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET,
LONDON—E.C.

GREAT SAVING

IN THE PURCHASE OF

NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,
AT THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

ISAACS & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

London Warehouses—24 and 25, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

LIST OF PRICES.

NEW GLASS BOTTLES (Clear Blue Tint), any Shape, Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

FLINT GLASS, of a very Superior Quality, with Lip, any Shape, Plain or Graduated.

3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, of a very Superior Quality.

½ and under.	1	1½	2	3	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	6/	7/	8/6	10/6 per gross.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of July, 2½ per Cent. will be allowed for Cash
 within fourteen days from receipt of Goods.

Immediate attention to Country Orders. Packages Free. Remittance on receipt of Goods
 delivered Free within seven miles. Post Office Orders made payable to ISAACS & SON, at
 Tottenham Court Road. Cheques crossed "Unity Bank, Western Branch."

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 70 YEARS.

MEDICINE CHESTS, &c. (each.)

Flat N.M. Squares, Cut Stoppers, in Pull Off Leather Cases.

	No. 8 Containing 1	9 2	10 3	11 4	12 6 bottles.
1 ounce.....	1/10	1/7	2/1	2/11	3/9
2 „	1/	1/10	2/9	3/7	5/1
3 „	1/4	2/4	3/7		
4 „	1/8	3 2			

Sample or Surgeons' Cases.

Leather Tuck, fitted with stoppered tube bottles—

1. 6 Bottles, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	6/	3. 6 Bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	7/
2. 8 „ „ $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	7/	4. 8 „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	8/6

Leather Family Medicine Cases.

5. 4 2-ounce Bottles, measure, space, &c.	8/
6. 4 2-ounce and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce ditto, ditto	11/
7. 6 ditto ditto ditto	13/

Seidlitz Cases.

1. Cloth, containing 1 each, 4 and 12 ounce green flint stoppered squares, with box-wood measure and spoon	1/9
2. Ditto, but with white flint bottles	2/4
3. French polished mahogany cases, ditto.....	3/10
4. Ditto, with lock and hinge	5/10

Soda Cases at proportionate prices.

13. Solid leather case, with lock and key, containing measure 8 stoppered bottles, white flint, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 1 2-oz. narrow and wide; 1 4-oz. ditto; and 4 2-dozen pill bottles, with wood tops	22/6
14. Ditto, ditto, 10 bottles, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 2 2-oz. each, narrow and wide; 1 4-oz. each, narrow and wide; and pill bottles	27/
15. Ditto, ditto, 12 bottles, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 4 2-oz. narrow and wide; and 8 pill bottles	28/
18. Ditto, ditto, 15 bottles, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 3 2-oz. narrow and wide; 2 4-oz. narrow; and 3 4-oz. wide.....	
19. Polished mahogany, containing 6 stoppered bottles, white flint, viz., 2 4-oz. each, narrow and wide, and 2 6-oz. wide.....	36/
20. Ditto, ditto, with drawer	13/6
21. Ditto, containing 8 bottles, viz., 1 2-oz. each, narrow and wide; 2 4-oz. ditto; and 1 6-oz. ditto	16/6
22. Ditto, with drawer	15/
23. Polished oak, containing 11 bottles, green glass, viz., 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. narrow; 2 3-oz. ditto; 1 4-oz. ditto; 2 3-oz. wide; 1 4-oz. ditto; and scale knife and measure	18/6
24. Mahogany ditto, white glass, viz., 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. narrow; 2 3-oz. ditto; 1 4-oz. ditto; 2 3-oz. wide; 1 4-oz. ditto; and scale knife and measure.....	19/
25. Polished oak, containing 15 stoppered bottles, green glass, viz., 3 1-oz. narrow; 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. ditto; 3 3-oz. each, narrow and wide; 2 4-oz. ditto	22/
26. Polished mahogany ditto, white flint	22/
Ditto, ditto	29/

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

LINDSEY'S PATENT TRUSS.

WITHOUT ANY STEEL SPRING WHATEVER,

SUITABLE FOR RIGHT, OR LEFT, AND DOUBLE HERNIA.

This Truss, consisting of a plate of the form indicated in the accompanying figure, and a belt without *steel spring*, will be found to be the best form of support in ordinary cases of Rupture hitherto known, giving, as it does, an uniform and effectual pressure without the slightest inconvenience, and affording much comfort to the wearer.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" will also be found a simple and effective *prevention* of hernia, and at the same time give much comfort by the support afforded to the abdominal muscles.



The NEW TRUSS is so beautifully simple, easy, and safe, that it is recommended to all who suffer from Rupture. It cures when a Rupture exists on one side, and is protection at the same time to the other, and is equally applicable also for Double Rupture. It cannot excoriate, as all other Trusses are liable to, and all the injurious effects of the ordinary Spring Truss are avoided. It consists of a plate of a light material and convenient form, and a soft or an elastic waist-belt, by which pressure (regulateable) is applied to BOTH abdominal rings, by which any descent of a Rupture is prevented on either side.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" is recommended as possessing (among many others) the following peculiarities: 1st. Facility of application. 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate. 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR MAY BE HAD BY POST,

And the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer and Patentee,

MARK JOHN LINDSEY,

5, Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

AND OF

S. MAW AND SON, 11, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C..	} Wholesale Agents.
J. AND W. WOOD, 74, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.....	
JOSEPH WOOD, SPURRIER GATE, YORK	
FANNIN AND Co., GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN	

THE NEW TRUSS is made in various qualities. Prices 15/6, 21/6, 26/6, 31/6. Postage 1/8.

A VERY LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

M. J. LINDSEY being a *Manufacturer* (somewhat extensively) of all the ordinary kinds of Trusses, is enabled to supply at the *lowest figure* a very superior description of Truss, both as regards *manufacture, shape, and materials*, to those usually offered by houses *not being actually makers*. A full Wholesale Price List post free. Large Parcels carriage free; and one gross and upwards, stamped with name and address free of cost.

F. S. CLEAVER,

ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE

CELEBRATED HONEY SOAP,

IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE, AND APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY.

Manufacturer of every description of Fancy Soaps & Perfumery,
THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W.C.

MEDICAL SHOP FITTINGS, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

FILMER KIDSTON,

3, LIVERPOOL STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings, Glass Show Cases, Soda-Water Stands, Desks, &c., &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass, Earthenware, and all kinds of Shop Utensils. An Assortment kept in Stock, both new and second-hand.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass. Most satisfactory references can be given as to style and quality.

Plans and Estimates for entire Fittings or Alterations, and the Old Fittings taken in exchange.

Experienced Labellers and Mechanics sent to all parts of the Country.

LICENSED VALUER OF STOCK AND FIXTURES.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE SALE OF

HUNT'S SPECIFIC, A CERTAIN DESTROYER OF BUGS.

A SINGLE DRESSING is guaranteed totally to exterminate every one of those disgusting Insects, whether secreted in the FLOORS, WALLS, BEDSTEADS, WAINS-COATINGS, or elsewhere. Where the Specific is applied BUGS CANNOT POSSIBLY EXIST.

Retailed in Stout Glass Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Trade Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. per dozen.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

248, SHALESMOOR, SHEFFIELD,

Or from the following Agents:—

Messrs. NEWBERRY & SONS; MORGAN BROTHERS, London. Messrs. JOHN J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, London, and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool. RAIMES & Co., Liverpool, York, and Edinbro'. WILDE & SONS, Manchester. GOODALL & BACKHOUSE, Leeds. W. JACKSON, 9, Westland Row, Dublin.

Neat Litho' Shew Cards, Posters, and Counter Bills with every Order.

LAMP COTTONS.

1. Single Tape $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ in. 3/9; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 5/; 1 in. 6/ per gross.
2. Double „ $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ in. 6/; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 7/3 „

MODERATOR.

	Size.....	6 $\frac{9}{16}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{13}{16}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 line $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
3. Best		1/9	1/9	1/9	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
5. Solar, any size												2/3
6. Ditto, extra stout.....												3/9
7. Patent or Sperm ditto.....												1/6
8. Turkey Brown ditto.....												1/9
9. Liverpool ditto.....												4/6
10. Camphine ditto.....												4/6

We do not break "grosses" of the above.

11. Singeing, per piece of 12 yards 3 in. 4/; 4 in. 5/; 5 in. 6/

PARAFFIN.

		$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
13. Single, per dozen yards.....		1/1	1/2	1/3	1/5	1/6	1/7	
„ per gross „		12/	13/	14/	15/	16/	17/	
14. Double, per dozen yards		11	1/	1/2	1/3	1/6	1/7	1/9
„ per gross „		10/	11/	12/	13/	16/	17/	19/
The single is closer wove and heavier than the double.								
12. Best Ball Cotton, per lb.....								1/2
Ditto, in bales of 36 lbs., per lb.								1/1
Ditto ditto 144 lbs., per lb.								1/

NIGHT LIGHTS (in Boxes.)

		Doz.	Gross.
1. Morgans' Wax Dipped, a very superior article to any in the market, and giving a better light than Albert or Child's Lights, at about one-half the cost:—			
3 Months.....		1/8	18/
6 Months.....		3/4	36/
12 Months.....		6/8	72/
2. German Wood—			
3 Months.....		1/11	10/
6 Months.....		1/10	20/
12 Months.....		3/8	40/
10. Morgans' Rogers', with Wicks and Floats for 100 nights.....		3/3	36/
11. Ditto, ditto, for 200 „		6/6	72/
12. Wicks only for 100 nights		1/10	20/
13. Ditto 200 „		3/4	37/
14. Plated Floats, only, small size.....		1/10	20/
15. Ditto large size.....		3/4	37/

BIRDS' NIGHT LIGHT GLASSES.

(For Morgans' Wax Dipped Floats.)

From the peculiar shape of this Glass, the enclosed heat powerfully reinforces the combustion, ensuring a bright light; the expense being less than a halfpenny during the longest night.

16. Price, per dozen (packed in wood boxes of 1 dozen)	10/6
17. Complete with Reflector, per dozen	18/

TAPERS, &c.

	Doz.	Gross.
1. Morgans', for lighting gas, candles, &c., in neat boxes.....	3/9	40/
2. Ditto ditto	7/	75/
3. Morgans' extra large for lighting gas in churches, shops, &c.....	8/	7/
These Tapers are 24 inches long.		
4. Patent Tubes for holding the above	8/	

We do NOT supply Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, or Oil.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

PROCKTER'S CARPET RENOVATOR,

FOR CLEANING AND RESTORING

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, & WOOL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Rendering them equal to New, without any injurious effect or unpleasant smell.

FOUR CAKES OF THE SOAP SUFFICIENT FOR A CARPET 20 FEET SQUARE.

Sold in Cakes, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per doz.

PROCKTER'S HERBAL SEASONING,

For flavouring Soups, Stuffing, Potted Meats, Meat Pies, Sausages, Haricots, Stews, Hashes, Game, and Wild Fowl, to be used in the same proportion as black pepper.

Sold in Bottles at 1/, 1/9, and 2/6, and Tins, 3/ each.

GENUINE CURRIE POWDER,

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman long resident in India,)

In Lacquered Tin Canisters, at 2/, 4/, and 7/6 each.

LUCKNOW CHUTNEE,

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman who for many years held a high appointment at the Court of Lucknow.) *In Pots, 1/6 and 2/6 each.*

Sole Proprietor—R. E. PROCKTER, Chemist, 397, High Street, Cheltenham.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. DREW, HEYWARD, & BARRON, Bush Lane; W. EDWARDS, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. S. RUMSEY, Clapham Rise; MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; and J. K. HARDY, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

R. B. EDE & CO.'S SACHETS.

			PRICES, FILLED.
100.	Verbena, coloured paper and gold bands	1 doz.	3/6
101.	Ditto gold ditto and satin ribbon	½ „	6/6
102.	Patchouly as 100.	1 „	3/6
103.	Ditto as 101.	½ „	6/6
104.	Frangipanni as 100.	1 „	3/6
105.	Ditto as 101.	½ „	6/6
363.	French, in French Envelopes	1 „	3/9
107.	Odoriferous Compound, in glass top boxes	1 „	4/
109.	Ditto, ditto	½ „	6/6
108.	Perforated Scotch, for wearing in Glove	½ „	7/6
110.	Silk Sacks	½ „	7/8
111.	Square Satin Sachets, handsome tassels	⅓ „	16/
112.	Sachet a la Reine, circular, with rich border	¼ „	21/
113.	Pot Pourri, 8/ per lb.		

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

NO. 1, 2, 3, is J. ALDERMAN'S PATENT GRADUATING ELASTIC COUCH, shown in different positions: it is fitted with two, three, or four distinct graduating actions, by which an Invalid can be graduated to any position, without being touched by the nurse, and free from all pressure, so that a patient cannot possibly become bed-sore by long confinement.

No. 5, is J. A.'s PATENT GRADUATING, ELASTIC, SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR, which like the couch, is made to follow nature in every respect—the back, the arms, the seat, and leg rest being made to work altogether, so that not a muscle of the patient need be disturbed. The arms are also made to put on and off, so that the patient can get on and off from either side while the leg-rest is up.

No. 6 is J. A.'s IMPROVED EXERCISING HORSE.
No. 7, is J. A.'s IMPROVED SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR, which renders an Invalid perfectly independent, being able to run from room to room without any assistance.

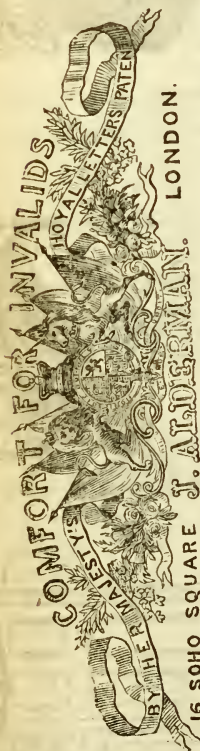
No. 8, 8, is J. A.'s PATENT PORTABLE EQUILIBRIUM CARRYING CHAIR, which enables an Invalid to be carried up and down stairs with perfect ease and safety. The chair always adjusting itself, enables the two persons who carry to walk up and down stairs in the usual way, quite erect, with their arms straight down, which avoids any strains upon their muscles. It is also an easy chair for the room when the handles are off.

No. 9 is J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, fitted for hand or pony; the body being mounted upon C and under springs behind, and elliptic springs in front, which make it a most elegant and easy carriage.

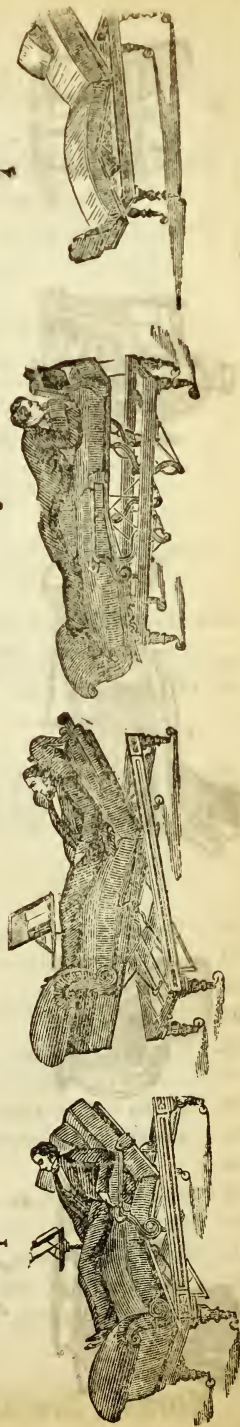
No. 10 is J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL BRIGHTON CHAIR, mounted upon C and under springs both back and front, and has his new wrought-iron perches or cranes, instead of the old-fashioned wood perches. This is the most elegant and easy as can be made with

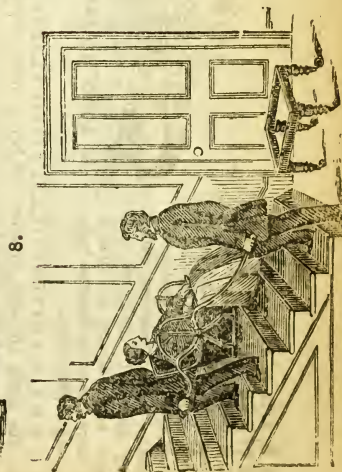
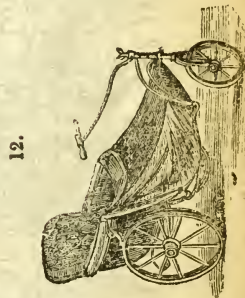
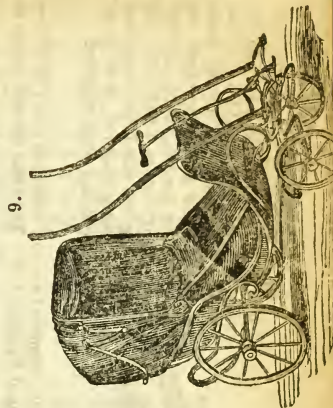
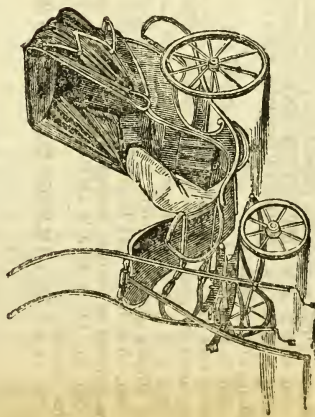
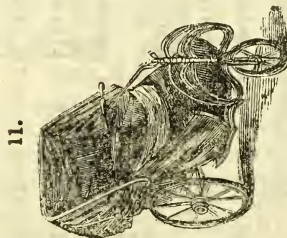
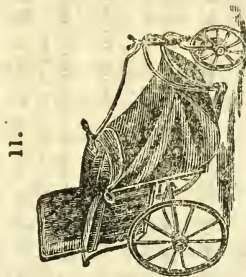
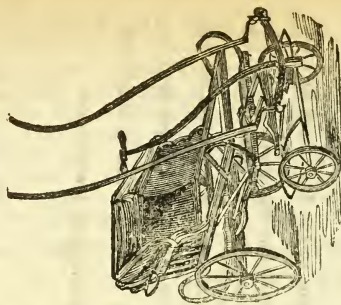
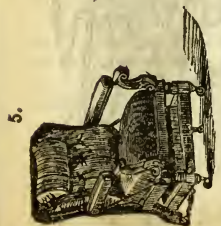
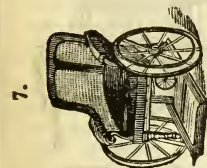
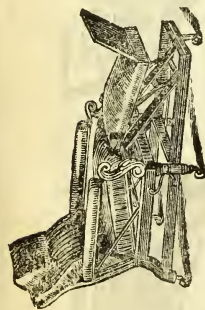
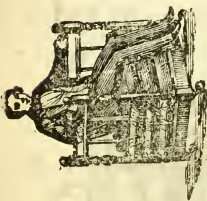
No. 11, 11, is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR, with and without a head, which is as elegant and easy as can be made with three wheels.

No. 12 is J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL GARDEN or BATH CHAIR, fitted with or without a head, and of the cheapest construction.



No. 4, 4, is J. A.'s IMPROVED SPINAL or GENERAL INVALID COUCH and CARRIAGE. The couch can be adjusted to any position, and has a shifting stand on easy castors for the room; so that the patient can be lifted with the couch from the stand to the carriage without being touched, so as to go out for an airing when required.





TO DRUGGISTS DEALING IN TOBACCO GOODS.

BEWLAY'S GENUINE SHAG, SELECTED BIRD'S EYE, CUT MANILLA, (first introduced in 1858, by Thomas Bewley), ARMY MIXTURE, (sold largely at ALDERSHOTT, &c.), and other Tobaccos and Snuffs, in perfect condition and packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. lead packets, so as to keep many months without getting either mouldy or too dry, command a large and steady sale wherever they are kept, as it is always found that only best quality articles retain as well as get custom. Wholesale Price Lists, and any information forwarded on application, enclosing trade card. Samples sent for approval, and Goods warranted to sample. A variety of Genuine well-flavoured Cigars, warranted worth the prices asked.

THOMAS BEWLAY & Co., Manufacturers,

49, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

N.B.—Tobaccos Packed in Lead sent abroad, at from 2/ per lb., for Parcels of 80 lbs. or upwards.

SAMUEL HOWLETT,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1830 BY THE LATE WILLIAM KIDSTON, SEN.)

THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER,

1, NORTH STREET, SIDNEY STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings.

AIR-TIGHT GLASS SHOW CASES, SODA WATER STANDS, DESKS, &c. &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass and all kinds of Shop Utensils.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass; Specie Jars elegantly Enamelled inside.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND HAND FITTINGS MOSTLY ON HAND.

Experienced Mechanics sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

Most satisfactory References can be given if required.

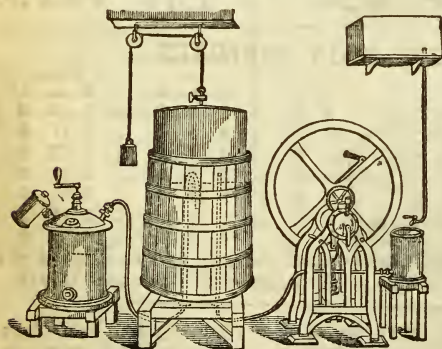
N.B.—A number of good second-hand Specie Jars, with Mahogany Stands now on Sale.

SODA WATER MACHINES.

S. BARNETT,

(ABOVE 20 YEARS FOREMAN TO MESSRS. TYLOR,)

23, FORSTON STREET, HOXTON, LONDON,



From Thirty years' manual practice in the above branch, and having constructed most of the Machines now at work in various parts of the world, is enabled to offer more complete and durable machinery than any other maker; and by confining his manufactory to only two branches, namely, SODA WATER MACHINES and Diving Apparatus, and his whole attention being given to these branches, it must be obvious that every part is well studied, so that any derangement of parts can hardly occur. All the Machines made by S. BARNETT are constructed under his own superintendence, and proved to a pressure of 400 lbs. to the inch, though they do not require to work at more than 200 lbs., that being as much as the bottles will bear

with safety. S. B. being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid full attention to this point, as the great number of testimonials in his possession will prove. He has also lately introduced larger condensers and more powerful frames than those previously in use, while his prices have not been increased.

The Illustrated and Descriptive Priced Catalogue forwarded on application.

A liberal Trade Allowance for Exportation.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



C O N D Y'S

PATENT CONCENTRATED

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

Guaranteed to be free from Sulphuric and every other Mineral Acid.

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The bulk of Vinegar in its ordinary state is simply water, the concentrated Vinegar contained in it forming but a small proportion.

On this quantity of Water, the expenses of Casks, Carriage, and Storeage form a large per centage to the buyer of Vinegar in the United Kingdom; and to those who ship Vinegar abroad or to Colonies, the expenses before-named, if saved, would form an enormous profit.

The article now offered, which is a pure Vinegar, containing no Sulphuric or Mineral Acid, or any other impurity, affords an opportunity of acquiring this profit to those desirous of so doing, and though free from those Acids, will for any length of time and in any climate retain its purity of flavour and freedom from liability to become mothery, to be infested with worms or flies, or to undergo putrefactive fermentation—to all which disagreeable changes ordinary Vinegar is subject.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To one pint or one gallon, add five pints or five gallons of Water, and you will produce six pints or six gallons of the strongest Vinegar usually sold, and called No. 22.

In Wine Quarts, 3/6; Pints, 2/; Half Pints, 1/.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

CONDY'S SUPERIOR MALT VINEGARS.

	Pipes.				Hhd.				½-Hhd.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
No. 16 Malt Vinegar.....	5	0	0	..	2	10	0	..	1	5	0
18 " 	7	10	0	..	3	15	0	..	1	17	6
20 " 	8	15	0	..	4	7	6	..	2	3	9
22 " 	10	0	0	..	5	0	0	..	2	10	0
24 " 	11	5	0	..	5	12	6	..	2	16	3
Distilled Vinegar	11	5	0	..	5	12	6	..	2	16	3
White Wine Vinegar.....	12	10	0	..	6	5	0	..	3	2	6

Six Gallons or upwards of No. 24 Vinegar, or of Distilled Vinegar, sent to all parts of the Kingdom, carriage paid, at 16/, as sample, to be supplied to consumers at 21/.

Copies of Reports by Dr. LETHEBY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College of the London Hospital, and Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London; by Dr. HASSALL, M.D., Chief Analyst of the Lancet Analytical Commission; and by Dr. URE, M.D., F.R.S., forwarded by post on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,**AT THE ISLINGTON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,
ISLINGTON PLACE, PARK ROAD.**LONDON WAREHOUSES:—19, Bread Street Hill, Upper Thames Street, City, E.C., and
2, Upper Copenhagen Street, Barnsbury Road, Islington, N.**E. & H. HARRIS & CO.,**

BEG TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

New Glass Bottles (clear Blue Tint.)

3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

Flint Glass, of a very superior quality, with lip.

3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

All the above any shape, plain or graduated.

White Moulded Phials (of a very superior quality.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ & under	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	6/	7/	8/6	10/6 per gross.

All descriptions of Goods equally low. Immediate attention to Country Orders,—Packages Free. No remittance required until the Goods are received. Delivered Free within seven miles. Post-office Orders made payable to E. AND H. HARRIS AND CO., at the Chief Office, London. Bankers—Union Bank of London.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Discount for Cash.**ESTABLISHED 1810.****JOHN DAVIS,**

19, PERCIVAL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

DIE Sinker, Seal Engraver, Metal Stamper, and Manufacturer of Metal Labels for Patent and other articles, and every Description of **EMBOSSING, COPYING and PIERCING PRESSES, STAMPS, PUNCHES, PRESS TOOLS, &c.** Crests Engraved on Rings or Seals in the First Style, Price 8s. each.

DAVIS'S PATENT "SELF-INKING" PRINTING PRESSES,
For Prescription Wrappers, &c.

Linen Stamping Ink, as supplied to Her Majesty's Regimental Stores, to be used with all kinds of Stamps, Steel Pens, &c. A sample bottle for 5 stamps, Post free.
* * Price Lists Free per Post.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents.

A Lever Embossing Press & Die,
Complete, 15s.

WHOLESALE HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,**41, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER,****(ESTABLISHED 1842.)****HENRY TURNER & CO.,**

Who have for many years enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the trade, respectfully solicit an application for **CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS** from Chemists and Druggists who have a demand for **HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, CASES, BOOKS, &c., &c.**

TURNER'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

Has stood the test of 18 years experience, and its still increasing sale proves the estimation in which it is held.

Sold in 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Packets, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. Shew Boxes.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

NEEDHAM'S

CELEBRATED

POLISHING PASTE.

JOSEPH PICKERING,

MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD.

(Successor to the late J. NEEDHAM),

Sole manufacturer of the above justly celebrated Polishing Paste, which is warranted to clean and give a fine polish to all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, German Silver, and Britannia Metal Articles, Harness Ornaments, Carriage Glasses, Windows, &c., &c,

Retailed in Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

N.B.—As there are many imitations of NEEDHAM'S POLISHING PASTE, see that the Signature is on the Label on the top of the Pot, without which none is genuine.

Joseph Pickering

PICKERING'S

CELEBRATED FURNITURE POLISH,

For cleaning all kinds of Cabinet and French Polished Furniture, Papier Mâché, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Japanned and Varnished Goods, &c., &c.

Retailed in Bottles at 4d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

PICKERING'S

CELEBRATED PLATE POWDER,

(Warranted not to contain Mercury, or any other injurious ingredients). For cleaning and polishing all kinds of Gold and Silver Plate, Electro-Plated Articles, Jewellery, &c., &c.

In Turned Wood Boxes at 8d. and 1s. each.

Sold Wholesale by the principal Sheffield and Birmingham Merchants, and the following Warehousemen in London:—

MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.
 " W. J. DAVIES & SONS, New Weston Street, S.E.
 " CROWDEN & GARROD, Falcon Square, E.C.
 " ACTON & BORMAN, Shoe Lane, E.C.
 " G. B. KENT & Co., Great Marlborough Street, W.
 " JOHN OAKLEY & SON, 172, Blackfriars Road, S.
 " JOHN J. JACKSON, & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C., and
 " 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

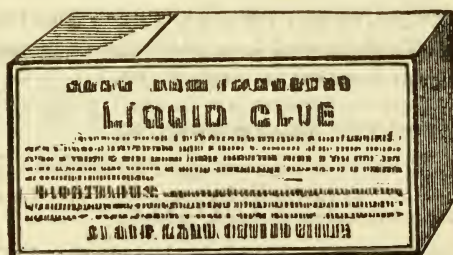
R. B. EDE & CO., PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS.

CELEBRATED DOMESTIC PREPARATIONS.



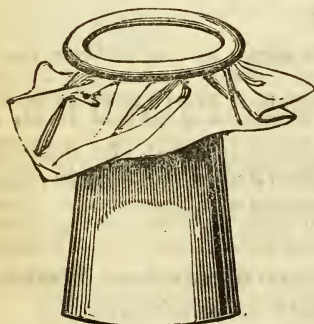
(R. B. Ede was the original inventor of this Article.)

261. Packed in handsome diamond-shape box	1 doz.	4/
260. Ditto ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	6/8

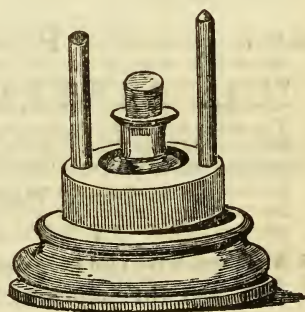


LIQUID GLUE.

264. 10 dr. round bottle in square case, complete with brush	1 "	4/
263. 2 oz. ditto ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	7/



Top of No. 241.



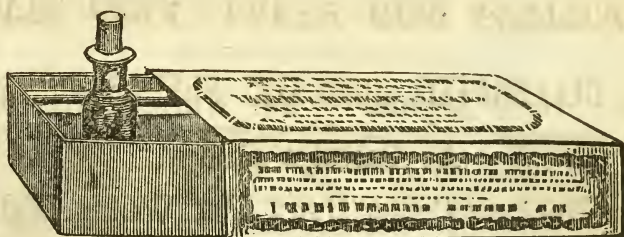
No. 241.

CRIMSON MARKING INK.

This Ink is warranted chemically accurate, and therefore equal if not superior to any ever introduced to the public.

	Smallest Quantity.	Price. per doz.
241. Is fitted in an ornamental turned wood case, with an effective Linen Stretcher attached to the lid, and containing prepared Nib, Holder, &c., packed in boxes as 242	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8/

R. B. Ede & Co.'s Celebrated Domestic Preparations.



No. 242.

CRIMSON MARKING INK.

	Smallest Quantity.	Price per doz.
242. The 6d. size is fitted in a neat slide box, containing in addition to the Ink, a prepared double pointed Nib and Holder, and packed in good glass top boxes	1 doz.	4/
243. Gold. 244. Silver. 245. Bronze Ink, each or assorted	½ "	6/6

COLOURLESS OR CRYSTAL VARNISH.

275. Adapted for maps, paintings, fancy wood work, 1½ oz. round bottle in case, with brush	½ "	7/6
--	-----	-----

PLATE POWDER.

Does not contain quicksilver, or any other ingredient injurious to Plate or Jewellery.

266. Small, 3/9.	267. Medium, 7/.	268. Large, 10/ per doz.
269. In Bulk, in 1 lb. patent packages, 2/ per lb.		

URN POWDER.

Answers the purpose thoroughly, and is the best got up article of the kind in the Trade.

270. 3/9.	271. 7/.	272. 10/.
-----------	----------	-----------

BENZOLE.

This Fluid removes all spots produced by greasy substances, such as oil, butter, suet, pitch, tallow, new paint, grease on furniture or clothes, caused by the friction of the hands or the head, on all kinds of silks, satins, ribbons, furs, velvets, or other fabrics, whether valuable or not; and it improves the lustre without injuring the most delicate colour. The smell, which is not disagreeable, is rather strong when used, but it disappears in a few minutes without leaving any traces. Benzole is also used for cleaning gloves, without changing the colour; to dilute colours mixed with oil; also to wash painters' brushes (for the last purpose nothing can excel it), and to remove all spots from paper. Benzole is the only liquid which is capable of removing all grease spots from drawings, plans, and precious papers. This liquid can be kept for years without losing its good qualities.

252. 2½ oz. oval corked bottle.....	1 doz.	3/9
253. 6 " ditto	½ "	7/6

ESSENTIAL SALTS OF LEMON.

257. Small size in glass top boxes	1 doz.	3/9
258. Large ditto	1 "	7/6

SHERWOODS

GIVE A LARGE LIGHT—BURN TWELVE HOURS.

ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE

As Night Lights. For Nursery Lamps.

As Passage Lamps.

For Heating Coffee Urns, Hot Water Dishes,

Waltonian Cases, &c., &c., &c.

Wholesale 15/ per doz. Boxes.

GLYCERINE SOAP.

Natural Colour, Unscented, contains Price's Glycerine stirred in after the Soap is made. Recommended as good for the Skin, and most agreeable in use both in hot and cold weather.

Sold in Packets. Wholesale 9/3 per doz.

PRICE'S

NON-GUTTERING BED-ROOM CANDLES.

In Boxes. Wholesale 10/6 and 32/ per doz.

CANDLESTICKS

For them, 9/6 and 22/ per doz.

BED BUGS and PLANT BLIGHTS.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

Patented for killing and keeping away these and other pests, with Testimonials from well-known authorities, and directions for use.

Sold in Boxes, 8/, 24/, and 96/ per doz.

DISCOUNTS ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.

HERRINGS' PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES AND COMBS.

These articles have long commanded extensive sale, both in the home and foreign market. They possess the great advantage of requiring no wetting, or preparation of any kind, and are always ready for use. The Electro-Galvanic Brushes were formerly made and sold by Mr. Herring, but the wetting with acid, required by the battery, and the many inconveniences inseparable from a galvanic apparatus, were fatal obstacles to their use.

His (Metallic) Preventive Brushes, for preventing Grey Hair and Baldness, and his Patent Metallic Teazle Brushes, for Cloth, Velvet, Merino, &c., which not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner, are well worthy the attention of the Trade and Shippers.



PRICES:—Magnetic Brushes, Hair 10/ and 15/ each, retail.
 " " Flesh 10/ "
 " Combs 2/6 to 20/ "
 Preventive Brushes, (not Magnetic) 4/, 5/, and 6/ "
 Teazle Brushes Cloth 5/, Velvet 2/6 "

Handsome Show Cards, in Gilt Frames, F. M. H.'s Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy, with Hints on the Hair, its Care and Culture," Hand-bills, &c., are sent to customers. The Testimonials in Mr. H.'s possession leave no doubt of the efficacy of his Magnetic Brushes and Combs.

"THE LANCET STATES"

"THIS IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND KNOWN."

BROWN & POLSON'S



PATENT CORN FLOUR.

STARCH POWDER,

For Violet Powder, the finest and purest that is made; packed in 7 lb Papers and in 28 lb Bags, at 40/ per cwt., may be had from any Wholesale Druggist at same price.

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-mange; all the uses of the finest Arrow-root; and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

Packed in 6 lb. parcels of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 lb. packets; cases, 12 lbs.; boxes, 36 lbs. mixed or all one size packets.

HOMŒOPATHY.

THOMPSON AND CAPPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

Supply the Trade with every Homœopathic Preparation, either in larger or smaller quantities, the purity of which is guaranteed.

Being manufacturers of the Homœopathic Medicine Chests, they are able to offer them on the most advantageous terms, and supply them either empty or filled with Medicines ready for sale. They will be happy to forward every information, Trade Lists, Terms, &c., to Chemists and others applied to for Homœopathic Remedies, Cocoa, &c. Export orders carefully packed and shipped on the shortest notice.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homœopathic Chemists,

43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PAGE & TIBBS,

PHOSPHORUS, CHLORATE POTASH, AND GENERAL CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

Monthly Price List of Chemicals, subject to the variation of the Market.

TERMS—CASH ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Acid, Acetic 1 to 7.	0	5	Cal. Chlor. Sol..cwt.	18	0	Morph. Mur.	13	6
„ „ Glac. 3/6	5	0	Chloroform.....	6	6	Naphtha .....gall.	3	6
„ Benzoic.....	1	3	„ Methylated	5	6	Orpiment	80	0
„ Boracic	3	0	Cadmii Bromid..oz.	1	8	Phosphorus.....	3	4
„ Citric 2	6		„ Iodid. „	1	8	„ Amorph.	5	4
„ Gallic 11	0		Cupri. Sulph.cwt. 32/	44	0	Plumbi. Acet....	54	0
„ Hydrochlor... 0	1	1/2	„ Nitrat.....	2	0	„ Carb.	0	4
„ „ Cby. 0	1	1/4	„ Oxyd. Nigr..	2	8	„ Iodid. .oz.	1	0
„ „ Pur. 0	0	15	Creosote, Angl.	7	6	„ Nitrat.	0	9
„ Hydrocy. P.L.	2	0	Creta, Præcip.....	0	5	Potass. Acet.	2	0
„ „ Scheele's	2	4	Ether, Sulph. Rect..	4	6	„ Bicarb., Hds.	0	10
„ Nitric 0	7		„ „ Methyld.	2	0	„ Bichrom....	1	2
„ „ Pur., P.L.	0	9	„ „ Chloric	3	8	„ Bitart.....	1	7
„ Nitros 0	6		Ferri. Ammon. Cit..	3	9	„ Chlorat.....	1	3
„ Oxalic 0	11		„ „ Chlor..	2	0	„ Nitrat. Pulv.	50	0
„ „ per cwt.	0	10 1/2	„ „ Tart. ..	3	9	„ „ pure	0	8
„ Phosphor. P.L.	1	8	„ Carb. Sacch..	2	0	„ Prussiat	1	8
„ Pyrogallie .oz.	3	6	„ „ Præcip.	0	8	„ Subcarb	52	0
„ Sulphuric 0	1 1/2		„ „ Iodid. ....oz.	1	2	„ Sulphat.....	0	6
„ „ Cby. 0	1 1/4		„ „ Syrup... 1	8		„ Superoxalat..	1	4
„ „ Pur. 0	7		„ Pot. Tart....	3	9	„ Tartrat.	1	9
„ Tannic 9	6		„ et Quin. Cit.	2	3	Potassii Bromid..oz.	1	0
„ Tartaric 2	2		„ Sulph. Pur.	0	4	„ Cyanid.....	2	10
„ „ Pulv. 2	4		Glycerine, Com	1	0	„ Iodid. .oz.	0	9
Alcohol, Absolute..	4	0	„ (Price's).	4	0	„ Sulphid ...	1	4
Ammon. Carbon ..	0	8	Hydrarg. Am. Chlor.	3	2	Quinæ Disulph.How-		
„ Muriat	0	5	„ Bichlor.	2	4	ard's, in 1 oz.bot.oz.	8	4
„ Nitrat	1	9	„ Biniodid..oz.	1	0	„ 4 oz. bot. „	8	0
„ Oxalat	4	0	„ Bisulph... 3	9		„ 25 oz. tins „	7	11
„ Sulphid....	1	4	„ Chlorid ..	3	0	Soda. Bicarb. Pulv..	22	0
„ Iodid. .oz.	1	6	„ „ cum Creta	2	3	„ „ Opt... 28	0	
Antim. Crocus...cwt.	58	0	„ „ Iodid. .oz.	1	3	„ „ Hyposulph. ..	0	6
„ Muriat.	0	4	„ „ Nit. Oxyd.	3	0	„ „ Phosph.	0	6
„ Oxysulph... 2	1		„ „ Subsulph..	4	8	„ „ Pot. Tart. Pulv.	1	2
„ Potas. Tart.	2	4	„ „ Sulph. Nigr.	2	4	Sp. Æther Nit. Opt.	2	2
„ Pulv. Comp.	1	4	Iodine, Resubl. ....oz.	0	11	„ „ Methyld.	0	8
„ Sulph. Nig.	50	0	Liq. Ammon. 880° ..	0	7	„ „ Ammon. Co. Opt.	2	0
Aqua Fortis Dup. .	0	5	„ „ P.L... 0	4		„ „ Methyld.	0	8
Argent Nit. Xtls. oz.	3	8	„ „ Acet. Conc.	1	0	„ „ Foetid ...	2	8
„ Fuzed.	3	10	„ „ Arsenical	0	8	„ „ Strontian Carb. Pur.	2	6
„ Oxyd „ „	7	0	„ „ Opii. Sedat....	8	0	„ „ Mur.	0	10
Arsenic Pulv.....	20	0	„ „ Secale Corn. ..	10	0	„ „ Nitrat....	0	8
„ „ per brl.	17	0	„ „ Taraxaci.....	3	0	Sulphur Subl. .cwt.	22	0
Barii Chlorid.....	0	10	„ „ Plumbi 0	3		„ „ Lac 0	4	
Barytes Carb.....	0	8	„ „ Potassa, P.L. ..	0	3	„ „ Hypochlor..oz.	1	0
„ „ Nitrat.	0	8	„ „ Vol. C. C. Opt.	0	3	„ „ Iodide	1	2
Bismuth Trisnit....	6	0	„ „ Lin. Camph. Co. ..	2	8	Stanni. Mur. Sol. ..	0	8
Borax .....cwt.	84	0	Lycopodium 3	6		„ „ Xtls... 1	8	
„ Pulv.	0	10	Magnes. Calc. Opt.	1/6	2/6	„ „ Oxyd.....	1	0
Carbon, Bisulph....	1	2	Magnes. Carb. Pulv.	56	0	Zinci, Oxyd.	1	6
Collodion 4	6		Manganes. Oxid. 12/	14	0	„ „ Sulph. Pur.	0	4
Calc. Chlorinat..cwt.	18	0	Morph. Acet....oz.	13	6	„ „ Valerianat ..	2	3

CHEMICALS NOT ENUMERATED IN THIS LIST SUPPLIED ON THE SAME TERMS.

Orders by Post promptly executed.

We have in Stock the following, manufactured by

WILLIAM BOGLE, BOSTON, U.S.,

Hyperion Fluid, to retail at..... 2/6 4/6 6/ per bottle
Hair Dye 3/6 6/6 10/6 „
Balm of Cytherea..... 4/6 „

FROM PROFESSOR ANDERSON, THE "WIZARD."

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND, LONDON,
 Saturday, August 25th, 1856.

It affords me very great pleasure to bear witness to the surprising efficacy of "BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID." I had occasion to resort to it after losing so much of my hair as to be almost bald, owing to the influence of the climate, during my tour in the United States. Various much-vaunted Hair Restoratives which I had already tried having entirely failed, I was advised to test the value of Mr. Bogle's Preparation. I used it diligently for some time, when, to my great gratification, my hair assumed more than its former luxuriance. Hence I can—both from my own experience and that of friends to whom I have recommended its use—most confidently advise the use of the "Hyperion Fluid" to all who need the use of that which shall restore, nourish, and beautify their hair. For these purposes, I am certain that it is unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

JOHN HENRY ANDERSON,
 "Great Wizard of the North."

FROM THE "ERA," SEPTEMBER 2, 1855.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE.—We have never had faith in the marvellous properties attributed to hair dyes, and have always considered the experience of Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse as the very natural result in placing faith in nostrums which profess to change the colour of the hair from red to brown, or from grey to black. This week, however, we have had ocular proof that it is quite possible to effect this change, but it is a very singular triumph of science over nature, and one, obviously, which may be advantageous to persons who aspire to beauty of personal appearance, or who wish to hide the effect of years, which sometimes display premature symptoms, with a disagreeable alacrity, although the constitution may be as sound as a bell. Mr. Bogle's Hair Dye removes these unfriendly signs with a rapidity that is truly magical. It is not a mere figure of speech to assert that the effect is electric. The ugly moustache or the silver grey, into which the splendid tresses of auburn are too rapidly passing, are touched, and the red moustache assumes a colour which would satisfy a military Adonis. The "shades of evening" which were also stealing on a fine head of hair are dissipated, and the appearance of youth's rosy morn restored to the fair. Mr. Bogle is one of our enterprising cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, and has just formed an establishment in London for the sale of his various preparations. Of them we can say nothing, but as to the Electric Dye, we speak of what we have seen. If Mr. Bogle is equally fortunate in his cosmetics, his arrival will create a sensation.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

21 TO 23, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

PATON & CHARLES' SKIN SOAP

Is very durable, never loses its shape or weight, well adapted for every house purpose and for exportation. It may be had pink, white, or variegated.

Unscented, in bars.

Scented, ditto.

Pure Curd Soap, ditto.

Honey Soap, ditto.

Old Brown Windsor, in bars.

Ditto, double scented.

Ditto, triple scented.

Every description of Fancy Soap.

MANUFACTORY:

THAMES TUNNEL SOAP, CANDLE, AND OIL WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.,
Or through MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE.

H. YOUNG,

FIRST INVENTOR OF WHITE FELT CORN PLASTERS,
6d. and 1s. per Box,

No. 31, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.,

BEGS to call the attention of Chemists and Druggists to the following prices of Corn Plasters, in glass-top boxes :—

White Felt Corn Plasters	2/6 and 3/6 per gross
White Felt Bunion ditto.....	7/ " "
Ditto, ditto, in boxes	at 5/ and 2/6 per dozen
Amadou Corn, in boxes	2/6 " "
Ditto, ditto, loose.....	2/3 " "

A Newly Invented Shape of White Felt Corn Plaisters,

In Boxes containing 15 at 1/ each, or 5/ per dozen.

The Label on each Box entered at Stationers' Hall. Cash with order. 5 per Cent. Cash.

DEATH TO FLIES.

QUASSIA SAUCERS

Are in no way injurious to the larger animals, but from the peculiar virtue of the Wood, are certain death to Insects. They require to be kept constantly damp with sugar and water, and will wear for two or three seasons; consequently are cheaper and better than anything yet introduced.

		s.	d.
No. 12.	2 in. diameter	0	9 per doz.
13.	3 in. "	2	0 " "
14.	4 in. "	4	0 " "

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

A TONIC.

No. 10.—MORGAN'S TONIC CUP, made of Quassia Wood, each Cup packed in a white enamelled paper box, at 7/6 per doz.

No. 11.—MORGAN'S TONIC GOBLET, made of Quassia Wood, each Goblet packed in a white enamelled paper box, at 12/ per doz.

23, BOW LANE.

R. B. EDE & Co's

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,

In White Pots, with a new and telling Label, at 7/6 per doz. to retail at 1/ each.

(ESTABLISHED A CENTURY).

H. J. & S. BURTON, Fine Soap, Comb, and Brush Makers, AND MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS, &c.,

(Sons and Successors to Henry Burton, and Proprietors of all his old-established and admired articles of repute for the Toilet).

18, GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

GENTLEMEN,

As experienced Perfumers, with the practical knowledge of years, we beg to subscribe our Firm as one of the oldest established; and as Proprietors of articles in Perfumery of acknowledged worth and repute, without vaunting up mere appliances, which are but accessories. The great and only secret is quality; as like begets like, so can only quality in the raw material produce quality in the manufactured article; as no process by machinery or manipulation in the perfumery trade can alter the intrinsic properties—spurious or pure—of ingredients, and, therefore, the fact established, even to the uninitiated, as feasible, will be appreciated logically incontrovertible by the practical Chemist, who will determine accurately all the necessary chemical detail and action relating to Perfumery. Mr. H. J. Burton's practical and travelling experience having thoroughly imbued him with the strict necessity of only sending out a strength and quality in Perfumery that cannot be surpassed at the prices, has determined, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Burton, where they can gain a single trial, to confidently say it shall be sufficient to guarantee the fact of earnest endeavours to please, by giving substance, disclaiming all unnecessary attempts at puffing, so transparent to a Druggist of the nineteenth century, dilating only to the public, will, therefore, confine themselves to an introduction of their articles, assuring and insuring a quality that shall be surpassed by none, for native strength and purity of perfume, unquestionably that great desideratum looked for and appreciated by our customers and the public.

Returning thanks for those numerous applications for Price Lists and subsequent orders,

We beg to subscribe ourselves, GENTLEMEN, yours respectfully,

H. J. & S. BURTON.

We have the undermentioned THREE NOVELTIES to offer, in good demand:—

GLYCERINE AND LEMON SHAMPOO CREAM, in the form of Pomade, and used as such, by then applying water with the hands or otherwise, with friction, a rich creamy lather is instantaneously produced, which can be increased or reduced at pleasure. For gentlemen fond of the shampoo, invaluable; for nursery use, completely superseding soap, in quick effective use and application, as getting thoroughly into the hair in the form of grease, friction with water simultaneously creates a lather throughout, and so a more thorough cleanser. In 4 and 6 oz. wood top round bottles, at 8/ and 12/ per dozen. Family jars, containing 4 and 10 bottles, 21/ and 36/, with show cards and full directions. A trial is but necessary to prove its efficacy.

BURTON'S SICILIAN CREAM, a chemical preparation, by which the hair is both thoroughly cleansed and greased at the same time; much admired by many ladies who have used it, through its cooling effects, and the magnificent lustre it imparts to the hair, caused by the action of its opposite elements. With full directions, &c., pints and half-pints, 12/ and 18/ per dozen.

BRILLANTINE, OR GOLDEN GLOSS, a new invention, for imparting to the whiskers, hair, &c., a shining, glossy appearance, and tendency to curl. In bottles, 8/ per dozen.

H. Burton's Improved Sand Wash Balls and Tablets, as invented by H. Burton, patronized by the nobility and gentry, excelled by none. 4/ and 7/ per dozen.

The old firm for the finest Violet Powder, unsurpassed. In plain or fancy styles 10d. extra, and scented 1/. The celebrated Glycerine and Almond, the invention of Mr. H. J. Burton. In lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bars, 80/ per cwt. Our new and exquisite Rifle Corps Bouquet, 13/ per lb., and all other Compound Perfumes 12/ per lb.

Copiously detailed Price Lists sent on application, which is respectfully solicited. A liberal discount to cash and wholesale buyers. Address—

**H. J. & S. BURTON, Manufacturing Perfumers,
18, GREEK STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.**

WINTER REQUISITES.

CHEST PROTECTORS. (Per Dozen.)

	1 10 by 8	2 11 by 9	3 12 by 10	4 14 by 12	In sets of Four, viz., One of each.
F. Felt, heart-shape, silk bound.....	10/	13/	17/	20/	60/
G. Imitation Lamb's-wool, heart-shape, pink and white	12/	16/	20/	24/	72/

The sets of four are packed in good green boxes, and show to advantage.

RESPIRATORS. (Per Dozen.)

1. Cork, nicely boxed	8/
2. Ditto, superior ditto	12/
3. Improved Metallic (composed of fine metallic plates, electroed with silver), cloth covered	16/
4. Ditto, silk covered	20/

CAMPBOR BALL BOXES. Foil-lined with False Bottoms. (Per Gross.)

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Outside measurement	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Outside measurement	1 oz. Outside measurement
No. 1. Pink out, shouldered.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{5}{16}$ 3/9	$1\frac{9}{16}$ by $1\frac{5}{16}$ 4/9	$1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{9}{16}$ 6/9
„ 2. Bronze shouldered	4/6	5/6	7/6
„ 4. Polished, screw, boxwood	$1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ 30/	$1\frac{9}{16}$ by $1\frac{5}{16}$...	$2\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{16}$ 51/

COSMETIQUE BOXES. Covered with Handsome Gelatined Paper. Foil-lined, with False Bottoms.

(These are by many preferred for Camphor Cakes.)

No. 472. Gd. size 1 oz. $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in. by $1\frac{1}{16}$, in glass-top boxes of 1 Doz.....	1/3 per Doz.
„ 473. 1/ size 2 oz. 4-in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.....	2/2 per Doz.

Many think it necessary to use a mould for filling, we find it easier to run in the material when nearly cold—it never runs through.

PLAISTERS.

MACHINE SPREAD.—TOWN MADE. (Per Yard.)

Description.	Glazed Calico.	Super Glazed Calico.	Unglazed Calico.	Linen.	Moleskin.	Super Moleskin.	Swans-down.	Elastic Cloth, 10 in. wide.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10. Emp. Adhesiv.	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 3
11. Do. Plumbi.	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 3
12. Do. Roborans	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 9	1 5	1 5
13. Do. Saponis Alb. ...	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 11	1 5	1 9	1 5	1 5
14. Do. Cerat Sap.	0 7	0 8	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 10	1 6	1 6
15. Do. Galb. Comp. ..	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 2	1 9	2 1	1 9	1 9
16. Do. Picis Comp.	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 2	1 9	2 1	1 9	1 9
17. Do. Opii	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4
18. Do. Calefaciens.	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 0	2 0
19. Do. Belladon	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4
20. Do. Hydrarg.	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4
21. Do. Am. C. Hyd. ..	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4

A reduction of a halfpenny per yard on all the above in quantities of 72 yards and upwards of one kind, or 144 yards assorted.

The above are packed in deal boxes, for which no charge is made.

The Elastic Cloth, No. 8, is very serviceable.

WINTER REQUISITES—continued.

PLAISTERS.

MORGAN'S POOR MAN'S. (Per Gross.)

22. In half-gross Tins (Tins free), on Paper..... 7s. 0d.
 23. Ditto ditto on Cloth 10s. 6d.

24. MARGINAL ON LEATHER. (Per Gross, in one dozen boxes).

No.....	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Wrist.	Knee.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Oval Shape.	Oval Shape.	Oval Shape.
	1	2	2½	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	3	3½	4	5	1	2	3
Sold Retail at.....	9/	14/	21/	29/	43/	65/	16/	36/	7/	11/	14/	21/6	29/	43/	14/	29/	43/
	1½d	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	8d.	3d.	6d.	1d.	1½d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	2d.	4d.	6d.

The above may be had spread with Balsamic Burgundy Pitch or Frankincense.

25. MARGINAL ON STRONG CLOTH. (Per Gross, in ¼ gross boxes.)

Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Long Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.	Heart Shape.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
5s. 6d.	7s.	9s.	11s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s.	11s.

WHITE COVERED POTS. (Per Gross.)

1 Dram.	2 Dram.	½ oz.	¾ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
12/	13/6	14/	15/	17/	18/	21/	24/	30/

BURNT, IN COVERED POTS. (Per Gross.)

Icicle Pattern, Cold Cream.

½ oz.	¾ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.
19/6	21/	22/6	24/	27/

R. B. EDE & Co.'s LIP SALVES.

	Smallest Quantity.	Empty.	Filled.
200. Cocus or Boxwood, screw top, assorted patterns	1 Doz.	2/	3/6
201. Ditto ditto large	½ "	4/	7/
202. China Painted.....	1 "	3/	4/
203. Scotch plaid, assorted clans, deep or shallow.....	½ "	5/6	7/
368. Cherries, in vegetable ivory, in imitation of the natural fruit, assorted, white heart and red, in glass-top boxes.....	1 "	3/	3/6
377. Crinoline, in bisque ware, painted	1 "	...	3/6
378. First Lover's ditto, in ditto	½ "	...	7/
121. Apple Lipsalve, made of vegetable ivory, contain 2 drams, packed in glass-top boxes	½ "	6/	7/6

COLD CREAM.

195. In ½ oz. burnt in pots	½ Doz.	...	3/6
196. In 1½ oz. ditto	"	...	7/

GLYCERINE CREAM.

197. In ½ oz. labelled pots	"	...	3/6
198. In 1½ oz. labelled pots	"	...	7/

(We use Price's Glycerine).

CAMPHOR ICE.

375. In 1 oz. fancy gelatined covered, false bottom cases, in glass-top boxes	1 Doz.	...	3/6
376. In 2 oz. ditto ditto ditto	½ "	...	7/
191. In 1 oz. polished boxwood cases	½ "	...	7/6
321. Cup-shape, in glass-top boxes	1 "	...	1/9

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

C H I L D ' S

ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.



These Brushes are a simple application of Galvanic Electricity to the skin in a pleasing and refreshing manner, giving great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, and Neuralgic pains in the Head, and preventing the Hair becoming grey.

These Brushes are made on a totally different plan to any other before the public, and under a different Patent to any yet obtained. The action is simple and effect certain, the battery being placed in the handle and connected by plates and wires to the pins, which are inserted in India rubber, giving them the same action as the ordinary Bristle Brush.

They are quite clean in use, requiring no particular attention, except merely damping the battery.

71. In Satin and Rosewood, polished	per dozen	96/
72. Ditto ditto Pill Volta Battery.....	„	126/
75. Flesh Brush, Pill Volta Battery	„	96/

These Flesh Brushes can be had to fix to the Magneto-Electric Machine, so as to be used on any part of the body, giving any amount of power.

THE PATENT METALLIC HAIR, CLOTHES, AND HORSE BRUSHES.

The superiority of these Brushes are their thorough cleaning powers; they do not become soft in using, being made with metallic pins inserted in a bed of India rubber. They are beautifully pliable, and can be used in every way as the ordinary Hair Brushes, always retaining their stiffness.

45. Skittle pattern	1	2
46. Oval ditto, super	30/	36/
47. Coburg ditto	30/	...
49. Truefit, or Oval.....	36/	42/
99. Metallic Flesh Brush, in box	34/	...

The **CLOTH** removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

73. Roach Mahogany	1	2
48. Handled ditto	30/	36/
	42/	48/

The **HORSE BRUSH** needs only to be used to show its superior cleansing properties, doing away with both dandy and curry-comb.

74. Full sized French polished mahogany	48/
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INDEX OF ANNOUNCEMENTS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH TERMS TO THE TRADE.

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Alderman	36, 37	Nos. 1, 2, 3 : 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Nos. 4, 4 : 40, 45, and 50 Gs. Nos. 5, 5 : 18 to 22 and 25 Gs. No. 6 : 15 and 25 Gs. No. 7 : 17 Gs. Nos. 8, 8 : 12 to 14 and 15 Gs. No. 9 : 42 Gs. No. 10 : 45 Gs. Nos. 11, 11 : 27 Gs., with a head, 35 Gs. No. 12 : 16 Gs., with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Anderson, T. and E.	11		
Assistants Wanted	3		
Barber	20		9d., 1/6, 3/4, and 6/ doz.
Barnett, S.	38		10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
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Brown and Polson	45	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ "	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ Sand Balls 4/ and 7/.
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Businesses	1		
Carburet of Iron	52		7/6 per dozen, or packed, in 2 doz. deal-boxes, with hand- some show card on lid, at 15/ per box. Nett to a/c.
Child	52		Hair Brushes, No. 71, 96/ per dozen, and No. 72, 126/ per dozen; Flesh Brush, No. 75, 96/ per dozen, nett to a/c.
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Collier	10, 11	Nett to a/c.	Same.
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Ford, Shapland, and Co.	20		
Freeman, T. W.	26	1/ packets 9/ per doz. 11½, 22/, and 44/ per doz.	
Freeman Brothers	55		
Gibbons and Wills	30	25 per cent. off.	Same to a/c.
Goddard, J.	15		
Hard, J.	55		8/6, 17/. 66/ per doz.
Harris, A.	53		
Harris and Co.	40	Nett cash	
Hawke, W.	25		
Herring, F. M.	45	Cash 45 per cent. discount; to 2 months' account, 35 per cent. ditto.	40/ to a/c.
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Humpage	1		
Hunter	18	Nett	Same.

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Lindsey, M. J.	32	4/ and 7/6 per dozen nett cash.	Same to a/c.
		25 per cent. cash	25 per cent. to a/c.
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G. KENT,

(Patentee of the Rotary Knife Cleaning Machine, and other Inventions promoting Domestic Economy. Sole Licensee and Manufacturer under Griffith's Patent.)

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